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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Would Foil the Fog

India Hears Stern Decrees

Soviet Union Suspects Japan

Finland Gives One-Half Vote

Belgium Has Reparations Plan

Burma Round Table Goes Far

PRESIDENT HOOVER makes plain his purpose. He proposes to keep his economic program before Congress and before the country in repeated messages until he secures action. "The paramount importance to the nation of constructive action," he declares in his latest unexpected message to Congress, "is manifestly even more evident now than a month ago." His determination is that the major issues shall not become lost or obscured in a fog of politics. He summons the solid support of those who agree with him that fighting a depression is like fighting a great war—it calls for activity on many fronts.

* * *

¶ The Government of India declares the All India National Congress an illegal body. Measures are taken to frustrate the efforts of its leaders, most of whom are in jail. Viceroy Willingdon indicates no more conciliatory "surrendering" to the Congress ideas. Prominent Indians are said to support him. Mahatma Gandhi is regarded as having been forced against his will into the present clash by activities of his lieutenants during his absence. While the battle rages without he sits in Yeroda prison with the companions he likes best—his spinning wheel and his thoughts.

* * *

¶ Moscow's Soviet Government views with distrust the Chinese outbreaks against White Russians at Harbin. The trouble is believed to be the work of Japanese hirelings, who are seen as attempting to provide Japanese troops with an excuse for taking the city. Thus Japan reaps a reward for seeing "bandits" in every direction in which it wishes to move.

* * *

¶ Finland summons its Parliament to make laws for the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. The French wine growers are expected now to keep their promise of subscribing to a Finnish loan. Full returns show that 101,415 men and 115,604 women voted to retain prohibition, 6008 men and 4907 women voted to modify it, while 318,763 men and 226,204 women voted to repeal it. The vote was not what had been hoped for—the full expression of the people of a nation that had tried prohibition. Only 45 per cent of the electorate voted at all.

* * *

¶ Belgium decides its course at the Lausanne reparations conference. It will ask that Germany pay in goods and raw materials a definite percentage of the sums specified in the Young plan. Belgium has war loan payments falling due to the United States and it admits a very human yearning—a desire to break even.

* * *

¶ The London conference on Burma progresses well. Burma, separated from India, will have a two-house system of self-government. During the transition period the matters of defense, finance and external relations will remain in Great Britain's hands. The Burmans help enormously the framing of the Constitution by their show of confidence. They trust the round table to give them a square deal.

* * *

¶ Greece finds it impossible to define its policy at the Disarmament Conference without investigating. Premier Venizelos names four army officers to examine and report on certain technical aspects, growing out of questions raised by France. Then the delegates Athens is sending to Geneva will be provided with the thing that will help the conference most—a definite and considered point of view.

* * *

¶ Jugoslavia's Cabinet resigns. A new one is named, with chief members of the old reappointed, to be active when King Alexander opens the new Parliament. The resigning Cabinet was named in September, when the Constitution was granted, to conduct the legislative election. The first election chose national representatives. It was a triumph for the Government ticket, which received about all the votes that were cast. But it was not a triumph for constitutional government. The opposition candidates were left off the ballot. A better order is believed to have been brought about now by a powerful molder of policies—aroused public sentiment.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State exults in its republicanism, but it isn't a republic. The fact that it possesses a Constitution, a President, a Parliament and popularly elected representatives has led sometimes to the erroneous classification. An appeal was made to Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School, an unquestioned authority, and his reply is an illuminating settling of the question. "You would not speak of Canada as a 'republic,'" he points out, "and the same considerations forbid its use as a label for the Irish Free State. A self-governing nation, yes; a democracy, yes; a republic, no."

Turks and Italians Settle Island Issue

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Beyoglu, Turk., Jan. 5

TURCO-ITALIAN differences over islands situated between Castelloritzo and the Anatolian coast have been adjusted by a convention signed at Angora yesterday fixing the Turco-Italian maritime boundary to the satisfaction of both parties.

Italy occupied the Dodecanese during the Tripoli war in 1912, and Turkey ceded them in full sovereignty by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1924. The question of the smaller islands, mostly small, rocky and uninhabited and only of potential military importance, was overlooked at Lausanne but has given rise to considerable discussion since.

Spain Enters Second Phase Of Republic

With Constitution Out of Way, Parties Line Up for Power

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—With the establishment of a Constitution and the election of a President — Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora—the true history of Spain as a Republic begins. Until these formalities were fulfilled, the position was irregular, and although there was little chance of an upheaval, there was always some uncertainty as to what form the new régime would take.

That is now settled. It should not again be the subject of dicussion. Constitutions can, of course, be changed, but the less they are changed the better. Modifications and amendments there may be in accordance with the dictates of circumstances, but as far as possible a Constitution should be regarded as something permanent, something placed above the fluctuations of opinion.

There is a sense in which the real political difficulties of Spain may now be said to begin. Hitherto the parties have managed to work together to establish the Republic, and now it is established they show a tendency to oppose each other. The Socialists, for whom Señor Largo Caballero has become the spokesman, are ready to break away from the Radicals, led by Señor Alejandro Lerroux, who joined a Republican alliance with the followers of Señor Manuel Azana, the Prime Minister.

When the latter formed his new Cabinet, Señor Lerroux withdrew because the Socialists received too prominent a place, and therefore the old combination was broken. But no combination in the present Cortes can be really solid unless there is some measure of collaboration between the Socialists and the Radicals.

Belong to Bourgeoisie

It should be explained that in Europe the word Radical, applied to politicians, has lost the signification which it still possesses in America. In Spain, as in most European countries, the Radicals are comparatively moderate. Sometimes, it is true, they work with the Socialists, but fundamentally their doctrines are different.

The real contention between Socialists and Radicals is whether the present Cortes is qualified to sit long after it has framed a Constitution and elected a President. For the Socialists, the new régime cannot be said to have been erected until a number of supplementary laws based on the Constitution are voted. The Constitution is merely a foundation on which they must now build. Therefore the Socialists, without delay, would proceed to consider the civil code, the problem of divorce, the agrarian laws, the disbanding of the religious orders, and so forth, and until this program is exhausted the Cortes must continue to sit.

Work for New Assembly

For the Radicals, on the other hand, the essential thing was to convert the Monarchy into a Republic. After that had been legally done, the legislative task could be carried out at leisure. It should, generally speaking, be carried out by a new assembly. The Constituent Assembly was elected primarily to vote the Constitution. Though, theoretically, it has a right to continue, it would be better now to make a new appeal to the country for the election of an ordinary Cortes.

The program of the Socialists will demand years for its execution. The Radicals do not ask an immediate dissolution, but they would have a dissolution reasonably soon—say in May next. The Socialists seem to regard an early dissolution as equivalent to a coup d'état.

The danger for Spain is obviously that of falling into sterile political quarrels, such as characterized the Monarchy before the advent of the Dictator. At all costs, unnecessary political wrangles should be avoided.

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ADAMS FAVORS 10-YEAR PERIOD TO BUILD NAVY

Secretary Backs Vinson Bill Before House Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, appearing before the Committee on Naval Affairs today, afforded small comfort to those members desirous of building up the United States Navy to full treaty strength before 1935.

While he declared that any program adopted by Congress should meet the requirements of the London naval treaty, he said that a program over a longer period would be to the advantage of the navy, both for economy and for the purpose of allowing the navy to map its building course in advance.

Mr. Adams was summoned by Representative Carl Vinson (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and author of a bill to authorize construction of certain naval vessels for replacement and additions, and for other purposes.

Mr. Vinson's bill calls for the expenditure of $616,250,000 over 10 years on the contention that such a period would not work a hardship on the now depleted Treasury. His bill would authorize the expenditure of $18,000,000 in the next fiscal year. Appropriations would be increased to $90,110,000 in the 1937 financial year.

Mr. Adams stated that the bill introduced by Mr. Vinson would be favorably accepted by the Navy Department if it were passed by Congress. He declared that the navy should at all times be maintained at sufficient strength to carry out the national policies and protect commerce.

Rear Admiral Pratt, chief of naval operations, the second witness at today's hearing, questioned as to what program would bring the navy up to the London treaty strength, stated that the program should be one of gradual construction on a progressive and replacement plan.

He declared for a program that would automatically permit laying down each year a certain amount of tonnage.

Dry Act Repeal Again Rejected By New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5—Another effort to repeal the Hobart state enforcement act, New Jersey's prohibition law, which has been the subject of legislative contests ever since its enactment in 1923, was defeated last night when a repealer sponsored by Mr. Anthony J. Siracusa (R.) assemblyman from Atlantic County, failed by two of the majority of 31 votes requisite for passage. The vote was 29 to 22, with nine of the 60 House members absent.

Introduction of the measure came as a surprise at the eleventh hour of a special session—the fifth of the 1931 Legislature to be called—to effect curtailments in the appropriations law, which would prevent a $3,500,000 deficit in the State Treasury.

Mr. Marcus Newcomb, Assemblyman from Burlington County, and Mr. Thomas A. Flockhart, from Somerset County, both Republicans, voiced vigorous opposition to the repealer. It was characterized as "a playing up to the liquor traffic," by Mr. Newcomb, who declared that its passage would nullify the State's support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Flockhart declared for retention of the Hobart act as long as national enforcement machinery is in effect.

The measure became a subject of heated debate with charges by Mr. George D. Rothermel (R.), Assemblyman from Camden, that Mr. Siracusa had violated the agreement in caucus not to present the wet measure.

The Siracusa measure was first brought to the floor at the opening of the session last week, when it was referred by the Republican caucus to the judiciary committee. Prior to the repeal debate, the Assembly approved reduction measures passed by the State Senate which cut capital expenditures below the 1931 appropriations law by $2,755,000.

Burma to Initiate 'Two-House' Rule

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5—Burma will shortly have its own House of Representatives and Senate. This was revealed at the Burma Round-Table Conference, which shows a new constitution for that country gradually emerging from discussions which have taken place at St. James's Palace for the last four weeks.

Burma is to be separated from India and will establish a "two-house" system of self-government. Certain subjects, such as defense, finance, and external relations will remain in British hands for the transition period.

Special consideration is to be given to minority communities in the country but no formal agreement has yet been negotiated by Burmans between Indians, Karens, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Chinese who constitute minority groups. In addition the federated Shan states, a group of 38 tribal districts landlocked between Siam, China and Burma, will not come under jurisdiction of the new Constitution, although at present these states are administered as a part of Burma.

Stimson Gets Tokyo Apology For Attack on Chamberlain

Japanese Believe Too Much Importance Has Been Attached to Incident—Honjo Starts Move for Pacification of Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 5—The Government has revealed that Mr. Eugene Chen, new Foreign Minister in Nanking, has protested to Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese envoy to China, in connection with recent incidents at Foochow in which a Japanese school teacher and his wife were assassinated by a Chinese mob. The trouble followed an altercation between the Japanese Consul and a naval officer, and students distributing anti-Japanese handbills. Mr. Shigemitsu is filing a vigorous counterprotest for Japan and it is understood, may demand formal apologies and indemnities. Three destroyers were sent to Foochow today from Sasebo.

It is officially announced that Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Prime Minister, has forwarded to Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, through Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, an explanation and regrets regarding the attack on Mr. Culver B. Chamberlain, United States Consul at Harbin, an affair which Japan considers vastly exaggerated in the American press.

An army representative at Harbin visited Mr. Chamberlain and expressed General Honjo's regrets, while the acting Consul-General at Mukden, Mr. Morishima, visited the American Consul-General, expressing the regrets of the Foreign Office.

The Japanese version insists that Mr. Chamberlain was as much to blame as the Japanese sentries and the interpreter involved. It is felt here that the incident is comparatively unimportant and that the best interests of Japanese-American relations are not being served by newspaper sensationalism. Official reports indicate that the incident would never have happened if Mr. Chamberlain had been more familiar with Manchurian conditions and had exercised greater prudence.

Terrorism continues at Harbin, with Kuomintang agitators and Chinese students attacking the Russians, who continue to appeal to the Japanese for protection. However, it is officially stated that Japanese troops will not be sent to Harbin unless Japanese lives and property are seriously endangered. The Government likewise reiterates that Japan has no interest in the southern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Government approves the names of members of the League's Manchurian investigation commission. It is understood here that the Chinese likewise approve the per-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

CONTROL BY I. C. C. OF BUSES ASKED IN LONG REPORT

Examiner Finds Need for Coördination of All Transport Types

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—One of the Interstate Commerce Commission's examiners today told the commission that it should have full authority over motor buses and trucks operating in interstate commerce.

In addition to recommendations for legislation for such control, the examiner, Mr. Leo J. Flynn, in a proposed report written for the commission, said the railroads should be permitted to enter the motor transport business and to acquire lines already in existence.

The railroads blame competition from trucks and buses for much of their present difficulty. To meet this, some southwestern roads in the past year have inaugurated store-door delivery of freight.

Where motor vehicles operate in not more than three states, a joint board composed of representatives of the states would be set up, under Mr. Flynn's plan, to pass on the issuance of licenses, rates and other matters connected with transportation.

At its discretion, the commission would refer motor transportation problems involving more than three states to similar joint boards.

The examiner proposed that the commission have authority to review any orders or recommendations of the board, and it would also have authority to assist in their formation, although this duty would primarily devolve upon state governors or regulatory bodies.

Coördination of motor and rail transportation was the dominant theme of the lengthy report. To enable the railroads to acquire motor vehicle lines already in operation, the report suggests modification of the antitrust laws.

The recommendations will be passed upon by the commission. The report of 131 mimeographed pages, plus extensive appendices, contained 50 conclusions.

MILK REGULATION BOARD ADVOCATED

Formation of a milk regulation board is advocated by the special recess commission appointed by the Legislature to study the Massachusetts milk situation. The proposal is the result of the commission's expressed conviction that dairying in Massachusetts is declining.

The proposed board should, in the estimation of the commission, establish rules and uniform requirements for dairy farms in Massachusetts. The commission proposes that the board consist of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Public Health and three members to be appointed by the Governor.

The law advocated should provide for the issuance of certificates, require a bond to protect a continuing supply of quality milk from the producer to the consumer, and establish a new legal grade for high quality milk produced in this State, according to the commission. Inadequate inspection of out-of-state milk and unequal financial burden of supporting what inspection there is, was charged by the commission. One appointed member of the proposed board should be a woman representing the consuming public and the other two should represent the producers declared the commission.

NEW TRADE TREATY SIGNED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 4 (AP)—A commercial treaty between Brazil and Austria, carrying a most-favored nation clause, was signed Saturday by Dr. A. De Mello Franco, Brazil's Foreign Minister, and Minister Anton Restchek for Austria.

CHICAGO URGED TO GIVE SCHOOLS BETTER SUPPORT

Mass Meeting of 20,000 Calls Tax Relief Need to Legislators' Attention

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—With Chicago's half million school children being taught by unpaid teachers and schools of several large suburbs closed for lack of tax income, more than 20,000 persons gathered in a mass meeting here last night to impress the Illinois Legislature with the urgency of the situation and the need for remedial action.

"This is the first united effort made by the various teachers' organizations for many years," commented Mr. William J. Bogan, superintendent of Chicago schools. He made an appeal for retaining special educational services of the school system in the face of a demand from some quarters for abolishing them in the interest of economy.

"Phases of democratic education eliminated in a crisis like this would probably not be restored for several generations," Mr. Bogan said. The board of education has been flooded with advice for meeting the deficit, suggestions ranging from the doing away with instruction in music and household arts to the penny lunches, he explained. To abolish these hard-won departments would mean to weaken the very foundations of an education for democracy, he added. The answer to the problem, as he saw it, was tax reform, not retrenchment. He said he did not favor salary cuts.

"A workable compromise" on proposals for tax reform is to be presented to the General Assembly of Illinois, Mayor Anton J. Cermak told the mass meeting. An insistent demand on the part of the enlightened citizens was necessary, he said, to get immediate action.

Lawyers for leading teachers' organizations addressed the gathering, which was held in the Chicago Stadium. They did not discuss problems of relief over which they have differed in the past, but presented a united front in appealing to the Legislature to act according to its best judgment.

Oklahoma Camps Set Up for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—This city is establishing two camps for the use of hundreds of families who have been living for months in shacks and tents in scattered areas of the lowlands of the North Canadian river bottom.

A survey made by a special city committee on housing disclosed nearly 600 families living in the lowland region. More than 400 of these families had children of school age, with very small school attendance.

Moving of the scattered families to the camp sites started with the New Year. They furnish their own tents or houses or shacks for lots which are to be supplied at a small rental of about $1 monthly. Many men in the camps will be given a certain amount of work by the city.

The city will supply street lights and provide free garbage disposal service. Water will be piped to the camp sites by the city. Hiring for work in the camps, which will be constructed somewhat like military cantonments, will be done by the central relief committee.

NEW AIR LINES LINK CHICAGO TO DAKOTAS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—Airplane mail, express and passenger service between Chicago and Watertown, S. D., by way of Sioux City, Omaha and Sioux Falls, is to be started by the United Airlines, it is announced.

INDIAN VICEROY STIFFENS STAND FOR GOOD ORDER

Policy of Congress Party Declared Menace to Administration

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5—The Indian National Congress has been declared an illegal body by the Government of India, and four drastic ordinances directed against its activities were promulgated yesterday by the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon.

The latest measures operate specifically against the working committee of the Congress, popularly known in India as "Gandhi's cabinet," and already chief leaders of the movement have been jailed. Among those are Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, both former presidents of the Congress, and Vallabhai Patel, incumbent president.

As on former occasions when wholesale arrests were made, the Congress president selected his successor. Mr. Patel's choice was Mr. Rajendra Prasad, who was jailed before he could assume "dictatorship" of the movement.

In proclaiming new measures the Government of India indicates it is taking steps to deal with the threat of civil disobedience Mr. Gandhi made in a recent communication to the Viceroy. The Government declares the object of Congress is to paralyze administration.

Congress Sought Leadership

The Congress and Mr. Gandhi for many years have been demanding that the Government of India should alter its administrative policy to accord more closely with political theories of their own. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Nehru have maintained, for instance, that the Government should be guided by the Congress's advice in its dealings with Indian peasants, Indian labor, Indian commerce, shipping and other matters.

In its desire to obtain Mr. Gandhi's coöperation in connection with constitutional problems, the Government has yielded considerably to these demands.

Now, however, it is patent that the Government intends calling a halt to its conciliatory "surrenders" to the Congress. Some observers here see

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Fond du Lac Plan Urged as Solution Of Jobs Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Declared to have proved its worth in five factories here, a plan for guaranteeing jobs or income to workers is recommended to industry at large as one way of avoiding legislative compulsion. According to Mr. William Mauthe, head of the three dominant companies coöperating in the undertaking, the plan is "proving that it can be depended upon to solve problems arising from both seasonal and major depressions."

The plan is based on the theory that employee income guarantee should have the same consideration that is given to a reserve fund for future dividends, and under its operation all factory or office workers continuously employed by one of the companies for one year or more are guaranteed steady employment or cash unemployment benefits.

"Should it be found necessary to lay off an employee the management will try to find employment for him at one of the other plants or help the worker seek employment elsewhere," Mr. Mauthe's description continues. "If employment cannot be found at one of the other plants or elsewhere, and after a waiting period of 15 days, cash unemployment benefits are paid to the laid-off worker on each regular pay day. Cash benefits are computed at 65 per cent of the average wage of the worker during the previous year, and are paid until the worker is again employed, but cash benefits are not paid for more than 100 working days.

"Workers unemployed for more than 15 days during any 30-day working period will receive cash unemployment benefits. This in effect guarantees the worker at least half-time employment or cash unemployment benefits for every month during the year and makes for an industrial income to the worker during each month of the year."

Belgium to Ask Part Of Young Plan Total

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels, Jan. 5

PAYMENT by Germany in goods and raw materials of a definite percentage of the sums agreed upon in the Young plan, is the formula for the Lausanne reparations conference adopted by the Belgian Government in a special session here yesterday. The Belgian Government will accordingly press for payment of part of the sums originally due, the amount to correspond closely to the war debt payments to be made to the United States.

Hoover Intent On Achieving Credit Relief

Political Observers Find Tide of Opinion Running in His Favor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—President Hoover will keep his emergency economic program before Congress and before the country until he gets action on it. He believes that passage of the respective parts of his program is the crucial need of the moment, and he is determined that the nation shall not lose sight of these proposals in the fog of politics into which Congress seems prepared to plunge with slight provocation at the present time.

That, it is learned here, on good authority, is the explanation of the remarkable list of messages to Congress, administration reports, and statements from the White House, which have made known President Hoover's desires for economic rehabilitation. The latest of these was the surprise message to Congress sent yesterday.

With the business situation what it is, close political observers declare they note a tremendous undercurrent of popular feeling rising in behalf of Mr. Hoover's measures. This comes not only from political friends of the President, it is declared, but from opponents as well.

Partisan Politics Ruled Out

The essence of the feeling seems to be that the nation faces an economic crisis only short of actual war and that partisan politics cannot and must not be permitted to stand in the way of constructive proposals for relief, from whatever quarter.

If Mr. Hoover continues as he has begun with no relaxation of his pressure for prompt enactment of some eight or nine big financial and credit proposals, it is now freely stated here that he will get most of them through, though hardly in the form which he has proposed.

Collapse of the fight against the Hoover moratorium is cited as an example of what may be accomplished by resolute leadership even with the close division now existing in each house of Congress.

It must be stated also that responsible leaders of the Democrats have generally responded to appeals of Mr. Hoover, and that the big rehabilitation program, carrying at its forefront the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has received wide support in Congress of an unusually nonpartisan nature.

Decisive Action Needed

What the White House now views with apprehension, it is learned, is the tendency of Congress to go off on tangents, which may hold up vital legislation at the present time. Mr. Hoover believes, and has stated again and again, that the present situation needs quick, decisive action to restore national confidence, and he is driving for that objective with each of his bold statements on the subject.

These statements began before Congress reconvened last month. They were carried through in the annual message, the budget message, the Mellon report on the Treasury; in a statement issued at the White House summarizing the whole reconstruction program, and, most recently, in the new message to Congress on its first day after the holidays.

President Hoover, it is understood, is gratified at the favorable reception accorded his latest message, both from the press and Congress. He expects prompt action will be taken on the program, but recognizes that sufficient time for study and deliberation must be allowed.

Massachusetts Case Barring Women From Juries Goes to Supreme Court

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — The United States Supreme Court gave permission to the National Woman's Party and the National Association of Women Lawyers yesterday to file briefs as friends of the court in support of the petition of Mrs. Genevive Welosky to have reviewed the decision of a Massachusetts court barring women from juries in that State.

Mrs. Welosky, convicted by a jury composed entirely of men, of keeping and selling liquor, challenged the jury on the ground that she had been denied a trial by a jury of her peers, since none of her sex was called.

The adverse decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court was hailed in Woman's Party headquarters in Washington as offering the most favorable possible opportunity of carrying the demand for jury service for women to the highest tribunal of the nation. Woman's Party leaders point to the case of Strauder vs. West Virginia which they believe embodies the same fundamental of law as is at stake in the case of Mrs. Welosky; namely, the right of every citizen to equal protection of the law, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

In 1879, Strauder, a West Virginia Negro, was tried for murder and convicted by a jury from which members of his own race were by law excluded. The State Supreme Court affirmed the sentence. He based an appeal on the Fourteenth Amendment, and the United States Supreme Court upheld him, reversing the lower court's decision.

The Welosky case brings before the United States Supreme Court the question whether the "equal protection of the laws" section of the Constitution, which has been held by the Supreme Court to guarantee to every citizen a right to trial by a jury selected without discrimination on the ground of race, does not also guarantee to every citizen a similar right to trial by a jury selected without discrimination on the ground of sex.

BIG CENTRAL COOPERATIVE BANK URGED

Massachusetts League Is Ready With Plan for Members to Discuss

MOVE IS MEASURE OF NEW PROTECTION

227 Units in State Would Provide Capital—New Bank Would Act as Stabilizer

As a measure further to safeguard the already strong position of coöperative banks in Massachusetts, plans have been formulated by the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League to establish a Central Coöperative Bank, it was announced today by Mr. H. F. Taylor Jr., treasurer of the Boston Coöperative Bank and president of the league.

Mr. Taylor points to nearly 50 years of operation of the coöperatives in Massachusetts without a failure, and emphasizes that the present move is intended only as an added protection, and as a special service to shareholders. He declares that no apprehension exists as to the condition of coöperatives and that no other type of financial institution offers a safer investment.

Ready for Discussion

The plan proposed by the league will be discussed at a meeting in the Hotel Statler next Monday, and if approved by a majority of the members will be submitted to the special commission appointed by the last State Legislature to re-codify the coöperative banking laws. This commission is expected to report this month or next, and from its report, if it includes the central bank proposal, is expected committee action and finally a bill.

The plan is based on continuation of the present practice of paying on demand, although the law allows 30-day and 90-day notice. At present the banks are compelled to keep 3 per cent of their resources in reserve. The central bank plan, which would require all coöperative banks to participate, would hold two-thirds of this 3 per cent from each bank, which would be invested in obligations of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Member banks could borrow up to the amount thus deposited without collateral, and could borrow more upon approval of the directors of the central bank, three-fifths of the directors of the borrowing bank, and of the Bank Commissioner, giving adequate security.

The 227 coöperative banks of the State with total resources of about $500,000,000, would mean a capital of about $16,500,000 which eventually would be pushed up to about $25,000,000. The central bank would be organized as a corporation without capital stock. The loan rate would be adequate to encourage prompt repayment.

Logical Method

To pay on demand, it is pointed out by Mr. Taylor, it is necessary to keep in a highly liquid condition, and some such action as is now proposed is generally agreed as a logical method. It is noted that building and loan associations in other states have experienced some embarrassment in the face of the generally strained financial situation. It also is noted that the withdrawal of sources of financial support which hitherto have been open, now are restricted to some extent. Correction of this situation is expected in action on other parts of the report of the special commission.

Mr. Arthur L. Guy, Commissioner of Banking, has for some time urged similar action for some such strong central organization.

An alternative to the plan, Mr. Taylor says, would be for the banks to revert to the system of requiring notice of withdrawal, or to refuse withdrawal entirely, with, of course, proper legislative alterations. This, Mr. Taylor stresses, the banks in general wish to avoid, as the basis of the coöperative plan is the ability to pay on demand.

Jugoslav Cabinet Resigns; Renamed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Jan. 5—Resignation of the Jugoslav Government, announced yesterday, is considered a formal act of little political significance. The Cabinet was formed last September after King Alexander presented a new Constitution, and its specific mission was to conduct the legislative election.

National representatives were chosen in December and senators on Jan. 3. So having completed its task, the Government resigned.

As anticipated, the new Cabinet remains practically the same as the old. Gen. Zivkovitch continues to head the Government and his chief colleagues are Dr. M. Srskitch and Dr. Voyislav Marinkovitch as formerly. This trio has been the backbone of the régime ever since King Alexander suspended the old constitution three years ago. Continuation of the Zivkovitch Cabinet almost intact is interpreted by many as indicating a continuation of the existing governmental system. Ministerial posts are evenly distributed among the various racial groups.

NEW NAME DENIED CITY

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A administrative proposal to chan the name of the city of Punta Arenas to Magellan in honor of the famous Portuguese navigator was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies today, 25 to 6.

CITY PLANNING URGED IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON

Committee Views Action as Fitting Tribute to 'Master Planner'

Institution of city planning activities as part of the George Washington bi-centennial celebration this year, is urged upon Massachusetts cities and towns by the town planning committee of the state bi-centennial commission. Such action, the committee points out, would be a fitting tribute to the "master planner."

"It is hoped," the committee declares, "that at least one new feature in the cultural development of the localities, designed to contribute to the beauty of the State, may give practical effect to the admiration for the outstanding planner of the country."

The committee communication notes something of Washington's early experience as a surveyor, and later his supervision of the planning of the city of Washington. His unusual ability is indicated in the beauty of the great capital city, it is pointed out.

Three program objectives are listed in a pamphlet included with a communication sent out by the committee to the proper authorities of all communities.

A community's individuality, it is said, is its most valuable asset. Many localities, threatened with losing this individuality, the committee says, need to establish by zoning, purchase or private agreement, some kind of buffer to keep encroaching neighbors at a distance. In the ideal situation, the pamphlet advises, this buffer would have the form of an enveloping circle of open country, forest, marsh or other natural feature.

The community, it says, also must turn its attention to development of increased morale within. To this end it is advised that a community organize itself and focus its attention on a form of activity calculated to increase morale, well-being and local esprit de corps.

Many other possible improvements are cited, including changes in street plan, provision for additional playgrounds and abolition of nuisances. Stress is placed on use and development of such open spaces as state and town forests, water supply areas, state and town parks, roadsides, forest trails and other areas.

The committee also is inviting school authorities to hold competitions among the pupils for the most interesting forecast of the development of their own town within the next 100 years. The winners of these local competitions will be received in Boston by Gov. Joseph B. Ely at an appropriate ceremony.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird is chairman of the committee and Capt. Percy R. Creed, secretary. The work has the approval of many state groups and institutions including the Governor's Committee on the Needs and Uses of Open Spaces.

U. S. Gets Apology On Consul Incident

(Continued from Page 1)

sonnel. The commissioners will shortly journey to the Orient via the United States, Japan, Shanghai and Nanking, reaching Manchuria late in the spring.

General Honjo has announced a new pacification campaign, covering all Manchurian areas in the Japanese sphere of influence. Redistribution of military units has started, part of General Tamon's column being withdrawn toward Mukden from Chinchow, while other Japanese units have continued to advance toward Shanhaikwan with a view to disarming various Chinese peace preservation corps in the region of Lienshan, Huangcheng and Sulchung.

General Honjo's plan includes a proclamation to all Chines guerrilla leaders offering amnesty and monetary rewards and employment if they surrender their arms and pledge themselves to become useful citizens. It is understood that part of the guerrillas will be incorporated in the Chinese police units, to be formed under Japanese supervision, the remainder being employed in road building and railway construction programs.

There has been heavy fighting overnight at Hsinminfu, where 2000 guerrillas attacked the city, opening the prisons and looting shops and homes. The guerrillas were finally repulsed in the morning. Japanese reinforcements from Mukden are still pursuing scattered Chinese groups.

Russia Sees Harbin Riots As Excuse for Aggression

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 5—Riots of white Russians against the Chinese authorities, reported from Harbin, are exciting disquietude here, being held to indicate new aggressive intentions on the part of Japan in north Manchuria following the lull of several weeks since the occupation of Tsitsihar.

News of disturbances are printed under such headlines as "Pogrom outbreaks by Japanese hirelings" and the newspaper Rabochaya Moskva today discusses the theory that Japan inspired the disturbances.

"Russian Whites," it says, "have been summoned to replace those mythical bandits, under the pretext of destroying whom the Japanese army is occupying more Chinese territory. Here is staged the alleged persecution of foreigners which naturally requires the interference of Japanese troops. White outbreaks are a direct appeal of the Japanese troops to occupy Harbin."

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDAD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Martha Root.
5:15 NBC, Talk, Frances Bowden.
5:30 Lou Baker, songs.
5:45 Henry Heald, baritone.
6:00 NBC, Walldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; announcements.
6:45 NBC, Stebbins Boys; sketch.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Remington program.
8:00 NBC. Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 NBC, Musical Magazine; Celia Branz; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Fuller Man; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

6:00 p. m.—NBC, Maltine story; "Damon and Pythias."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Black Iron Blackbirds, male trio.
7:30 "Hum and Strum."
7:45 Band Box Review; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Voters Service; addresses.
8:30 "The Inquiring Reporter."
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Great Personalities"; "Gen. Hugh L. Scott"; orchestra..
10:00 The Paladins.
10:15 Penta Tango Troubadours.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror"; Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
5:30 The Outdoor Club.
5:45 Troubadour's Dance Band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Eleanor Taleott; orchestra.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 Melody Duets: soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club: Interview; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soprano; organ and piano duets.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Edgar Wallace mystery sketch.
10:00 Necco Sweet Tones: Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
10:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Weather; organ; news.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Pollack's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Meet the Artist; George Olson.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, "Going to Press."
6:00 CBS, Dunlop Program: Talks; Mr. Alfred E. Smith; Vincent Richards.
6:30 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; quartet.
6:45 CBS, Streiz Orchestra; soloist.
6:59 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery; Prof. J. R. Lunt.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Band.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Dramatic Sketch.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 Jack Miller and his orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—William Lewis, tenor.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Lillian Barnett, soprano.
5:45 Studio musicale.
6:00 "Album of Dreams."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems" musicale.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News and stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man; Pat Barnes.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, "Smackouts."
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Songs, Lou Baker.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio Troubadours.
2:30 p. m.—Carl Crist's Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Greaterf Boston Federation of Churches Program.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:45 p. m.—"Sidewalks of Life."

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service..
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—Municipal talk.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
3:15 p. m.—CBS, "Four Eton Boys."
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett, tenor.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—"Spotlighting Modern Education."
4:15 p. m.—CBS, United States Navy Band Concert.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:45 to 11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinee String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ and soloist.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Open house concert, Longy School of Music, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Easy Speakers Club, Vialle Room, 8.

East Boston Home Club: Entertainment for members and guests, auspices social and hospitality committees, East Boston High School Center, evening.

Meeting, Washington Bicentennial Commission, private room, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall—Esta Cantor, soprano, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—Fred Stone in "Smiling Faces," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Three Little Girls," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Mrs. Moonlight," 8:15.
Copley—"This Thing Called Love," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

MacDowell Club: Concert, George W. Brown Hall, Huntington Avenue, 3.

New England Historical Genealogical Society: Illustrated lecture on "Precious Stones," by Mr. George F. Kunz.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4:30 to 7. Luncheon, Boston Hupmobile Company, ballroom, 1.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etchings and Engravings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Hotel Statler: Cadillac meeting and luncheon, ballroom and salle moderne. Luncheon, women of Rotary Club, Parlor A. American Youth Conference, Parlor D.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Building Men," by Mr. William M. Meacham, executive, Thompson's Island Farm and Trade School; also singing by school base quartet; Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings, lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints, Durer's "Life of the Virgin" and other sixteenth century German woodcuts. Drawings of the sixteenth century French school.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25c; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Water colors and color prints of Spain by Wilfred Wood of London. Also generalized print display.

E. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and Continental Masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 448 Stuart Street—Water colors and paintings by Boston artists, including Wharf, Woodward, Musgrave, Chaffee and Papper. Modern prints.

Casson Galleries, 515 Boylston Street—Original wood block prints in color of Oriental subjects, by Elizabeth Keith.

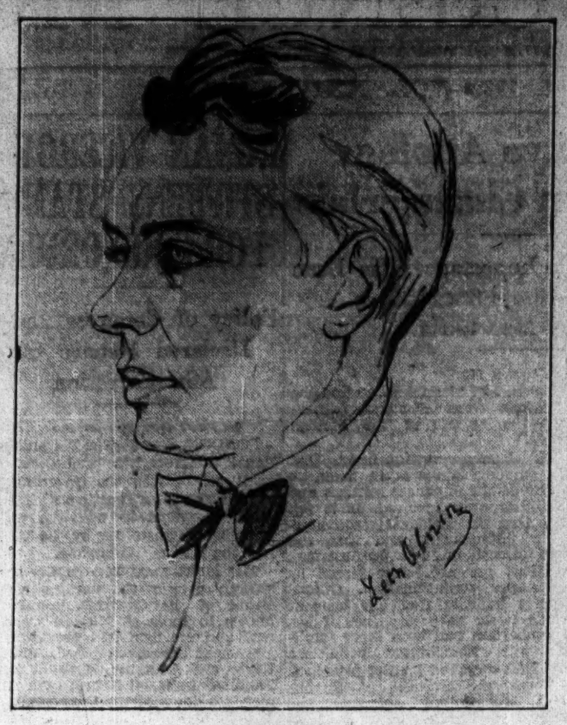
Dell & Richards Galleries, 188 Newbury Street—Recent water color by Charles Hopkinson. Through Jan. 12.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Jan. 31.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Memorial exhibition of the new water colors and sketches of J. A. Schweinfurth.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Youthful Leader in Musical Moscow



LEON OBORIN

Sketch of Master-Pianist, Who Never Hears World's Greatest Masters of the Instrument. This is the Ninth of a Series of Pictures, Drawn by Fräulein Esna Plachte of Berlin, Which The Christian Science Monitor is Printing From Time to Time, Giving the Artist's Impressions of People and Places, as Sketched in Highways and Byways of Soviet Russia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Mr. Leon Oborin is an outstanding figure among the younger Russian pianists, and his recitals in the larger halls of Moscow are always crowded.

Mr. Oborin comes from Moscow and received all his musical education in that city. He began his studies at the age of nine and graduated from the Moscow Conservatory in 1926. His chief instructors were Professor Igumnoff, a pianist of ability, and the composer, Mr. Miaskovsky. A year after his graduation, he won signal honor when he participated in an international competition of 33 pianists from Russia, Poland, Germany, Spain, Holland and other countries and was awarded first prize for his playing of Chopin.

In the following year he made an extensive concert tour of the Soviet Union. Mr. Oborin now teaches in the Moscow Conservatory and has published some compositions of his own, including a sonata and several smaller works.

Mr. Oborin received an offer to go to America, but has hitherto remained in the Soviet Union, except for his trip to Warsaw. It is symbolic of the isolation of the Soviet Union from the outside musical world that he never hears any of the greatest masters of the piano. While Moscow has a large and appreciative music-loving public, the difficulty of arranging for payment in foreign currency has prevented the leading musicians of the world, as a general rule, from including it in concert tours. "Once, when I was quite young, I heard Rachmaninoff in a recital while he was still in Russia," Mr. Oborin remarked to the writer. "The impression was unforgettable."

Governor Case Stresses Economy

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 5 (AP)—Urging adherence to a program of rigid economy and giving assurance that no legislation for further taxation will be considered at this session, Gov. Norman S. Case outlined the policies of his administration at the opening meeting of the 1932 State Legislature this afternoon.

Declaring that Rhode Island was in an excellent financial condition, he pleaded for a careful scrutiny of all measures which would appropriate money from the State Treasury. He indicated in his message that there would be no attempt on the part of the Republican administration this year to pass legislation for the redemption by taxation of the $1,500,000 which the State has made available as unemployment relief to towns and cities.

Governor Case, in substance, indorsed the recent report of the special commission on liquor legislation which advocated education on the evils of the abuse of liquor. In two paragraphs devoted to the dairy industry of the State, the Governor made no mention of the milk price war which Mr. Harry R. Lewis, Commissioner of Agriculture, and others have declared threatens the very existence of the State's dairy industry.

VETERANS SEEK 'HOMESTEAD FUND'

Formation of a $50,000,000 "homestead fund" from which Massachusetts war veterans, upon production of honorable discharge papers, may borrow, is favored by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, according to Mr. Joseph F. Scott, state adjutant of the Spanish War Veterans. The bill will be drawn up and filed by Representative Nelson C. W. Pratt of Saugus, assisted by Mr. James Delaney of West Roxbury, assistant Senate counsel.

The plan, which is patterned after the "homestead law" of the State of California, will enable war veterans to borrow up to $5000 with which to obtain land for a home and, in the case of farms, up to $7500 to permit purchase of necessary farm equipment.

VALUE OF RAILWAY SET AT $27,125,134

Acting under an order of the Massachusetts Senate, the Public Utilities Commission yesterday reported to the clerk of the Senate its valuation of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.

The total valuation, according to the report, amounted to $27,125,-134.35. This, the report says, is the value of the property for transportation purposes to the public as a purchaser. The commission's report included also a discussion of the possibilities of substituting buses for the street railway lines in certain parts of the system.

HONDURAS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Jan. 5 (AP)—Martial law was declared throughout Honduras yesterday in consequence of a revolutionary movement in the banana-growing zone and a strike was declared at Tela. Groups of rebels and federal troops fought in various parts of the country. There were a few casualties.

The United Fruit Company has discharged 800 men in the banana belt and reduced salaries at Tela, where wharf workers and railroad men went on strike. Authorities offered to make up the difference in wages, but the strikers refused to return to work.

ADVERTISING COPY TOPIC OF COURSE

A new course in "Writing Advertising Copy" will begin tonight under the auspices of the University Extension Division, State Department of Education. The class will be instructed by Mr. William J. Sheehan, advertising and publicity writer for Doremus & Co. and will begin at 6 o'clock in room 15, the State House. Other new courses include "Thinking in Business" by Dr. A. A. Roback, held in Gardner Auditorium, State House beginning at 7:45 tonight, and "Business and Professional Speaking," by Prof. Martin Luther of Harvard, to be held Thursday evening in Sever Hall, Harvard University.

Among the other courses to be offered this winter are real estate law, as well as accounting, business English, salesmanship and Gregg shorthand. There also will be a course in "Income Tax Procedure," the first lecture of which will be given by Mr. Leo T. Foster in Sever Hall, Friday at 7:45 p. m.

INDIAN VICEROY STIFFENS STAND FOR GOOD ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

the issue as a final "political battle" between the Government of India and the Congress.

The Government has on this occasion the strongest position. Not only does it control the administrative and military machinery, but it is also receiving the strong moral support of Britain and a large number of the Indians themselves.

This support has been granted following the recent Round Table Conference, in which it was realized that Mr. Gandhi had no constructive program to offer in return for elimination of British rule in India.

In London political circles it is widely conceded that Mr. Gandhi has taken the line of least resistance on his return to India. It is admitted that neither the Government of India nor Mr. Gandhi desired a clash at this time. But circumstances in India and Congress activities during his absence in London forced Mr. Gandhi's hand.

On his return he found Bengal subjected to special ordinances against terrorism, a state of disaffection in the United Provinces as a result of the no-rent campaign, and a strong antigovernment policy being fostered in the Northwest Frontier Province, where fanatical tribesmen, prompted by Congress leaders, were trending toward open revolt.

It is recognized that Mr. Gandhi could not stem these activities which his lieutenants had started in his absence, and instead of announcing a strong policy of coöperation with the authorities, which it is believed he would have preferred, he chose "martyrdom," which going to prison gives him in the eyes of his adherents.

Meanwhile the situation is full of complications. It is probable that a great majority of Moslems will side against Congress in the latest strife, although in the Northwest Frontier Province many Moslems have been showing anti-British tendencies in recent months. But their leader, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, is already in jail and his "Red Shirt" followers are being rapidly disbanded.

Hindu urban masses are generally expected to side with Congress chiefly because of the veneration in which they hold Mr. Gandhi. Many "untouchables," however, who formerly supported him will now oppose him. Few of these people really understand the political implications underlying Indian conditions today.

On the other hand, it is anticipated, moderate Indians, including Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and other leaders who attended the Round-Table Conference, will coöperate with the Government's committees when they arrive in India at the end of this month. These committees are proceeding to India from Britain for the purpose of implementing proposals made at the conference in connection with the introduction of constitutional reforms.

REILLY IS ELECTED SCHOOL BOARD HEAD

Mr. William Arthur Reilly of Jamaica Plain was unanimously elected chairman of the Boston School Committee at its first meeting of the year last night. In a comprehensive survey of school conditions, Mr. Reilly promised retrenchments as the policy of the committee, which spends nearly $22,000,000 annually.

Reduction in salaries of teachers was repudiated as a part of the retrenchment policy. Economy will be achieved, according to Mr. Reilly, by eliminating much "permissive education" and reëducation costs. He proposed the formation of a citizens' committee, composed, for the most part, of former members of the school committee, to study and permanently settle the complicated problem of salaries.

Buffalo Homeless Men Receive New Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5—Leasing of a six-story down-town building, where approximately 1500 homeless men can be quartered, brought the Erie County Board of Supervisors telegraphed commendation from Mr. S. Isadore Strauss of New York, chairman of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Temporary Emergency Relief Commission Saturday.

The structure is being fitted up to provide sleeping accommodations and eating facilities for about 300 more men than the maximum cared for by the county.

GREECE PREPARES FOR ARMS PARLEY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Jan. 5—A special conference convened here yesterday under Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, to define the policy to be followed by Greece at the coming disarmament conference. After discussing various phases of the question raised especially by France, it was decided to form a commission to be composed of General Mazarakis and the chiefs of the three army staffs to examine the technical aspect of the problem and submit a report to be considered at a new conference in order to finally draw up views to be supported at the disarmament conference.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; rising temperature; moderate to fresh southerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Maine: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday rain and warmer.

Remaining New England States: Cloudy followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast or south winds becoming fresh to strong Wednesday over the south portions, and overcast weather followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	40	42	Montreal	28	28
Bismarck	-2	20	Nantucket ...	30	32
Boston	27	30	New Orleans.	70	70
Buffalo	38	38	New York ...	36	38
Calgary	50	50	Norfolk, Va..	42	48
Charleston ..	38	38	North Platte.	24	34
Chicago	4	28	Philadelphia.	40	42
Cincinnati ..	38	42	Phoenix,Ariz.	36	58
Denver	22	38	Pittsburgh ..	38	40
Eastport, Me.	18	28	Portland, Me.	14	28
Hatteras	48	52	Raleigh	34	46
Honolulu,T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	42	42
7 p.m. Jan.4	72	..	St. Paul	24	24
Helena,Mont.	24	32	Salt Lake City	20	24
Huron, S. D..	6	28	San Francisco	50	58
Jacksonville.	66	66	SantaFe,N.M.	20	30
Kansas City.	36	38	Seattle	46	46
Key West	72	76	Tampa	68	72
Los Angeles .	50	64	Washington ..	40	44
Memphis	50	54	Wichita,Kan.	36	40
Miami, Fla..	70	72	Williston,N.D.	12	22

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 5.
B—Maximum Jan. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:12 p. m., Wednesday 9:26 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

PARIS DIPLOMAT COMBINES ARTS, ARMS AND DEBTS

Common Plan of Action Sought by French and British Statesmen

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 5—M. Philippe Berthelot, secretary-general of the French Foreign Office, arrived here Saturday ostensibly to be present at the formal opening of the French art exhibition, but actually with perhaps an even keener perception of the possibilities in reparations and disarmament canvasses being prepared at Downing Street than he has for the magnificent array of old masters at Burlington House.

France and Britain are anxious to correlate views on both of these important matters before the conferences at Lausanne and Geneva Jan. 18 and Feb. 2, respectively. It should be emphasized, however, that Britain's eyes are open to the possibility of spoiling the chances of agreement with other countries if any cut-and-dried Anglo-French scheme on either reparations or disarmament is presented. Consequently M. Berthelot's interviews with British statesmen will be mainly exploratory.

On the question of reparations Sir Josiah Stamp, part author of the Dawes and Young plans, when interviewed by an observer yesterday, declared the Lausanne Congress should pay particular attention to "the consideration of international obligations in the light of the present price levels, exchange rates and industrial and financial position of each country."

Sir Arthur Salter, former director of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations in a radiocast this week-end said: "The association of reparations and war debts in the present moratorium once made is not likely to be easily broken. That predestined couple, so long parted by parental opposition, have at last been united tnd they will not be easily divorced." He urged the people not to forget that dark as the situation is today it was darker in 1919. The world made remarkable recovery then, he said. It can do the same again today—and will.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New Year Sale
Wonderful New Purchases
Quality Silks
AT MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES
An exceptional assortment of exquisite patterns for early Spring. Sale Prices range from
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Sale Now in Progress
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TENTO SHOES
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INSTALMENT SAVING

We have heard much in the past decade about instalment buying, but the extent of instalment saving has not been so popularly recognized. A report on "the Christmas clubs" conducted by banks throughout the country gives some impression of its extent. Depositing 50 cents to a few dollars weekly during the year, Americans amassed almost $600,000,000 by Christmas. This was less than in the previous three years, but exceeded the total for 1927, a prosperous year, by more than $100,000,000. It afforded a substantial stimulant for business, and was the most healthful kind of, for it was all good, hard cash. The Christmas club member has no need to worry about January bills!

Instalment saving, of course, appears in many other forms—in the purchase of co-operative bank shares, in the regular increase of a savings account, in the purchase of life insurance, and so on. Many well-intentioned persons haven't the self-discipline to put aside a certain sum regularly, and the Christmas club or other arrangement supplies the necessary compulsion from without. After they have got into the saving habit, however, they can usually keep on under their own initiative. We are known in Europe as a nation of spenders, but a country that, at the present time, has $1,000,000,000 accounts in savings banks with total deposits of $22,000,000,000 can hardly be called profligate! The ideal balance is that which indicates both intelligent spending and intelligent saving.

An Editorial from the BOSTON HERALD, Dec. 31, 1931
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Our Christmas Club *now open*
Interest on regular savings accounts starts Jan. 15th
The BOSTON FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK
30 *School Street*, Boston
1906 *Centre St.*, West Roxbury 696 *Centre St.*, Jamaica Plain

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Six outstanding daily newspapers published in six important Canadian cities
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The Calgary Herald, Calgary, Alberta
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CUSTOM FURRIERS IMPORTERS
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It's pure silk crepe with hand fagoted collar and cuffs in the same ivory-white as the buttons! 16.75.

It Flatters!
It Brightens!
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Crepe Dress
for women
16.75

Of course you'll look slender in it . . . that's one of the *raisons d'être* for the long, tapering collar. Of course you'll look young . . . godets below the knees and white at your throat do that! 14 to 44.

FOURTH FLOOR

FINLAND FACES TASK OF SHAPING LIQUOR SYSTEM

Financial Appeal Weighed Heavily in Vote—French Wine Loan Hinted

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Fin., Jan. 5—President Svinhufvud has summoned a special meeting of Parliament for Jan. 19 to discuss proposals for a new law governing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, following publication last night of final figures in the consultative referendum on the prohibition law.

Complete returns show 318,763 men and 226,204 women for total abolition of prohibition and substitution of a new state-controlled system permitting the production and sale of all kinds of liquor, subject to taxation.

In favor of retention of the present total prohibition system, were 101,415 men and 115,604 women. Modification to permit wines and beers of weak alcoholic content, under Government control and taxation, was favored by 6008 men and 4907 women.

The result of the referendum is said by observers here to have added to the growing distrust of parliamentary government. The Riksdag, it is argued, should have been sufficiently in touch with public opinion to introduce a new law without causing the unnecessary expense of a referendum. Only some 45 per cent of the electorate voted. In Helsingfors, however, the proportion was 57.3, or .4 more than voted in the last parliamentary election.

Many abstentions are attributed to dislike of a mere consultative referendum instead of a mandatory one. The total electorate is 1,700,000. In order to find the proportion of men and women voting in each category, the latter used red forms in making their answers.

It is an open secret in London that the question of finance played a big part in the Finnish antiprohibition vote. Many voters believed that the budget deficit could be wiped out if liquor were legalized and taxed.

Moreover, it is stated on excellent authority that French wine growers had expressed a willingness to subscribe to a loan to Finland on condition that prohibition be abrogated.

Close of Liquor Stores Asked by Calgary Idle

CALGARY, Alta., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Unemployed Married Men's Association wants beer parlors and liquor stores closed until times get better.

The association drafted a petition to the city council on the subject. The council voted, 6 to 5, last night against referring it to the Provincial Government for action.

Americas Feeling Lack of Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Sudden diminution of foreign investment capital upset the currencies of many Latin-American countries during 1931, according to a review prepared by the Latin-American section of the division of regional information of the Department of Commerce.

And further, the stoppage of the flow of foreign capital was accompanied by a "decline" in United States trade with South America, the report states.

Exports of the United States to South American countries during the first 10 months of 1931 were valued at $139,231,760, as compared to $290,279,059 in the corresponding period of 1930. Imports likewise are reported to have declined from $376,349,450 to $263,273,854 during the same period.

A number of interesting though confusing influences at work in South America are said to have been carried to the fore by the depression and to have induced a growing recognition of the current world-urge for greater organization in trade and its control.

Flying Progresses But Need Seen For Government's Help

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The aviation industry made forward strides in 1931, Mr. Thomas A. Morgan, president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, said today, but the time has not yet arrived when "it can survive without liberal government support."

Citing economies affecting aviation in the proposed budget submitted to Congress, Mr Morgan said that "in view of our national wealth and our comparative ranking with other nations such a policy at this time would appear short-sighted and even dangerous."

"The present Congress," he said, "is faced with many trying problems and not the least of them is the establishment of an intelligent and sympathetic policy for the further fostering of aviation.

"Statistics for the first nine months of 1931 indicate an increase in air passenger transportation of 6.5 per cent, while during the same period transatlantic steamships showed a loss of 43 per cent in westbound traffic and 18 per cent in eastbound. Railroad passenger business declined 11.3 per cent. Air mail gained 13.2 per cent and air express 212 per cent.

MEXICO BOOSTS TAX ON HIGHER INCOMES

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 4 (AP)—Income tax levies in the higher brackets were increased Saturday under a new law made effective by presidential decree. Incomes below 10,000 pesos, about $4000 a year, are exempt from the tax. while incomes and earnings above 100,000 pesos, about $40,000, are required to pay at a higher rate than formerly.

The scale slides upward, so that the tax on a yearly income of 50,000 to 100,000 pesos is now 5 per cent and that on incomes above 100,000 pesos up to 300,000 pesos is 7.5 per cent. Earnings of 300.000 to 350,000 pesos are taxed 10 per cent and incomes greater than 500,000 pesos are taxed 12 per cent, the maximum.

CHILE LEVIES LUXURY TAX FOR RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Government has decided to raise special funds for relieving unemployment by taxing luxuries. The first list includes imports such as motorcars, silk garments, finely woven cloth, high-class soap and perfumes.

A maximum tax of 15 per cent is fixed, and it is pointed out that automobiles already in use are subject to the levy. The scheme was decided on by a special government commission, and it is stated that it will produce 100,000,000 pesos (about $12,000,000) annually.

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Forest Hills Hotel
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
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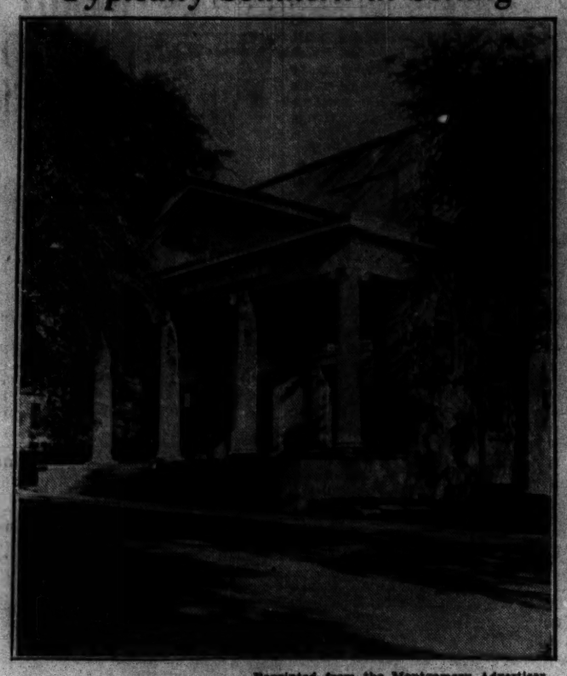

Reprinted from the Montgomery Advertiser

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Farm Mortgage Debt Decline Of 2.4 P. C. Shown

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 — Farm mortgage debt in the United States has shown a decline of 2.4 per cent, according to data given out by the Department of Agriculture. These figures are for a two-year period ending Jan. 1, 1930, as compared with a like period ending in 1928.

The farm mortgage debt of the United States is estimated at $9,241,000,000 as of Jan. 1, 1930. This total compares with $9,468,000,000 for 1928; $9,360,000,000 for 1925, and $7,857,000,000 for 1920.

The Department of Agriculture points out that substantial amounts of the decrease in debt has been due to foreclosure of mortgaged farms and to the scaling down of loans as a condition of renewal.

The decrease from 1928 to 1930 is due, it is stated, to reductions in the north central states where 60 per cent of the farm mortgage debt is found. The east south central states showed some decline as well. All other sections in the New England, Middle Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific states showed substantial increases. The three southern divisions showed little net change in the total indebtedness from 1928.

AKRON BUSINESS MEN HELP CITY SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 5—Local industries and big business concerns have come to the rescue of the school situation here by making voluntary tax payments. As a result the public schools are due to reopen Jan. 18 with uninterrupted operation from then on.

A large furniture company started the ball rolling by depositing a check to cover its real estate tax. Soon after the Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone companies were preparing to pay their taxes immediately. Officials of other industries and leading merchants have discussed giving active support to the appeal for school funds.

PORCELAIN PLANT TO MOVE

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—The General Electric Company announced yesterday that it's porcelain manufacturing plant in this city would be transferred to Schenectady. The plant employed 300 when running full time.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

When you visit the new Whitney Museum of American Art, remember that

Virginia Needham

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE DEDICATED

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Articles describing the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, 16 High Street, this city, were published in the Montgomery Advertiser before dedication of the structure and in the Montgomery Alabama Journal and the Times after the ceremony.

The Advertiser said in part: "This building has been in construction since 1910 and has for some time been recognized as a complete unit of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts."

The Journal and the Times described the church as follows:

"The building is of light gray stucco with red tile roof; tall white Corinthian columns make an imposing façade. The interior is in tan and ivory with brown carpets and draperies and oak fixtures."

Chileans Go Home To Spend Pesos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Every ship entering Valparaiso is bringing back a large complement of Chileans who formerly lived in fashionable European resorts. Their return is compelled by rationing of foreign exchange to the strict necessities of business.

Chile was one of the first South American countries to take measures to protect her currency, owing to the sudden decline in nitrate sales. An adverse balance is in prospect for the first time in many years, despite the suspension of foreign interest payments, and until a favorable balance can be established in international trade, foreign remittances are being limited to the payment of essential raw materials for native industries and of indispensable imported foodstuffs such as sugar, coffee and tea.

Chileans domiciled abroad have been the first to be called upon to make sacrifices. Their investment returns can no longer be converted from pesos into dollars, pounds or francs and they are, therefore compelled to return to their native land. The Government, incidentally, believes that this return of comparatively high purchasing power will give an impulse to domestic retail business.

NEW ENGLAND POSTMASTERS NAMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—President Hoover today sent the following nominations for postmasters to the Senate: Manchester, Conn., Mr. Ernest F. Brown; Mystic, Conn., Mr. Courtland G. Potter; Naugatuck, Conn., Mr. Walter E. Brown; Watertown, Conn., Mr. John V. Abbott; Brockton, Mass., Mr. Wilfred B. Littlefield; Fall River, Mass., Mr. Godefroy de Tannocour; Concord, N. H., Mr. William R. Heath.

BORAH INTRODUCES SALARY CUT BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan 4 (AP)—Salary reductions for members of Congress, the Cabinet and the Farm Board were proposed in measures introduced today by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho. He also introduced a bill taking away from members of Congress allowance for mileage on their trips to and from congressional sessions.

He proposed to cut the salaries of the Vice-President, the Speaker and members of the Cabinet from $15,000 to $12,000. He would slash salaries of members of Congress from $10,000 to $8000. Another bill would reduce salaries of members of the Farm Board from $12,000 to $9000.

Admiral Woodward Named to Oversee Nicaragua Voting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—Rear-Admiral Clark Howell Woodward, U. S. Navy, has been appointed by President Hoover as his personal representative in Nicaragua to be selected by the Supreme Court of Nicaragua as chairman of the National Board of Elections, according to information given out at the White House today.

In a letter to the American Minister in Managua dated June 18, 1931, President Moncada made a request for the coöperation of the United States in the 1932 elections. This was in line with a procedure established under the so-called Tipitapa agreement of May 11, 1927, which put an end to the civil warfare then existing in Nicaragua and provided that the elections of 1928 should be held under the supervision of the United States.

Admiral Woodward, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Floyd A. Stephenson, U. S. M. C., will arrive in Managua by airplane on Jan. 10 to spend a few days on a preliminary visit in order to pay his respects to President Moncada and to meet the political leaders of the country.

Reich Now Second Exporting Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Germany's accession to the position of second largest exporting nation in the world, displacing England in that respect, was the outstanding event in international trade during 1931, according to a statement issued by the National Foreign Trade Council today.

"Germany's favorable balance of trade for the first 10 months of 1931 was $612,000,000, an extraordinary showing in view of the fact that the volume of its exports has shrunk by about 10 per cent since the corresponding period last year," the council states. "Germany has made this situation possible by reducing the volume of her purchases abroad by close to 30 per cent.

"Incidentally, her exports of manufactured products for the first nine months of this year are very close to our own and almost 15 per cent ahead of those of England, the figures being as follows: United States, $1,349,000,000; Germany, $1,309,000,000; Great Britain, $1,184,000,000."

MEXICANS OPEN HOUSE FOR NEEDY STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—In return for teaching the inmates of an adjoining dormitory for poor children to read and write, and for the payment of six pesos (about $2.40) a month, needy students can obtain lodging in a new "House of the Student" that is being established here by the Public Benevolence Society of Mexico.

The first students to petition for lodging in the new institution were 60 former students of the Industrial School for Orphans who now plan to attend other schools.

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SNELL ASSAILS TARIFF PLANS OF DEMOCRATS

Declares Proposals Show Incapacity to Frame Tax Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The precarious truce on politics maintained during the first few weeks of the Seventy-second Congress ended abruptly yesterday when the Democrats announced their tariff bill. The atmosphere was charged with politics as Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader, immediately delivered a biting attack on the proposed measure.

Mr. Snell termed it an absurd camouflage of the true issue and declared it indicated the incapacity of the Democrats to frame tax legislation, while his opponents took up the defense today, contending that their proposals were intended to provide only the basis for legislation which will not be drawn up until a Democrat sits in the White House.

Mr. Snell attacked particularly the clause in the Democratic tariff bill calling for an international tariff conference. Stating that the United States is the only nation in the world that has a fundamental reason for a protective tariff policy, he said it would have everything to lose and nothing to gain from going into a conference with other nations.

The last clause of the tariff bill, requesting the President "to proceed to negotiate with foreign governments reciprocal trade agreements under a policy of mutual concessions" aroused considerable dissent.

It was said by some spokesmen that reciprocal trade agreements involving preferential rates could not be concluded with abrogating practically all existing trade treaties since these treaties, with few exceptions, contain "most-favored-nation clauses."

Representative Henry T. Rainey, Democratic floor leader, said he was perfectly willing to see all such treaties abrogated if it were necessary to the success of plans for tariff reduction, but Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas would not concede this conclusion, and declared that Democrats are not seeking anything definite at this time.

Woman Dry Tells Of Debate Dispute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, replied yesterday to the withdrawal of Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, national chairman of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, from an agreement to debate with her.

After Mrs. Sabin had agreed to debate, Mrs. Nicholson said she had twice renewed her challenge only to be informed that the leader of the anti-prohibition organization would write when able to do so.

"Mrs. Sabin did nothing more about the debate until it became public that I was to address a meeting in Kentucky," Mrs. Nicholson said, "when she issued a statement that I had refused to meet her in debate. This I promptly denied, and on arrival in Louisville issued a third challenge to meet me there. This she refused, writing that she would meet me in New York or Washington on any date mutually agreeable, but that the expense of the debate must be underwritten by my organization, suggesting that I advise her when I had made arrangements and submit for her approval the name of the presiding officer. Notwithstanding the unusual burden placed upon me, I accepted each of Mrs. Sabin's proposals."

Low Freight Rates Ruled Noneffective By Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (AP)—Reduced freight rates on grain, which went into effect last August, were set aside yesterday by the Supreme Court.

The Court with Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes delivering the opinion, took the position that the I. C. C. should have reheard the case at the request of the railroads.

The carriers, which recently asked for a blanket freight rate increase, argued that economic conditions had changed since the commission made its order in September, 1928.

The Chief Justice reviewed this change and said it had taken place in economic circles generally. He added that in 1931, when the railroads asked to reopen the case, the commission was not warranted in its refusal to do so.

Emphasizing the decrease in the earnings of the grain-carrying railroads, Chief Justice Hughes ordered that the case be sent back to the commission with instructions that it investigate further before ordering rate reductions.

The court also delved into the technical mazes of intangible property taxes today, and ruled that a state could not impose an inheritance tax on stocks and bonds in one of its corporations held by an estate outside its boundaries.

Maine had sought to collect such a tax on stocks held by Mr. Edward H. Haskell, who passed on in Massachusetts. The First National Bank of Boston, executor of the estate, brought the case to prevent collection.

SEEKS KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 5—Chicago Great Western has asked permission of Missouri Public Service Commission to buy approximately one-third of outstanding stock of Kansas City Southern.

South Carolina Wants Education Post Appointive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Council's recommendation that the office of state superintendent of education, be made appointive instead of elective, has been approved by Mr. James H. Hope, who now holds that office.

The council's report said, "For several reasons, the state superintendent of education should be freed from politics. Without any intention of reflecting on the incumbent or his predecessors, but on general principles, we recommend such legislation as will make the office of state superintendent of education appointive."

In concurring with the suggestion of the council, Mr. Hope urged that county superintendents of education also be appointed through the county Board of Education instead of being elected and further suggested a compulsory education measure.

"We have the mechanics to educate every child in the State," he said, "and have set up an expensive organization for this purpose, only to find thousands of children whose inclinations or parents prevent them from taking advantage of the opportunity.

"It is not likely that the 1932 Legislature will be willing to appropriate $46,000 to pay a school attendance officer in each county $1000 annually, so I suggest that the payment of state aid to counties be made conditional upon their enforcement of the compulsory education laws which I hope to see in effect."

COLONIAL DAMES IN LONDON

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Colonial Dames of America, Limited, has been registered as a private company in London. The Colonial Dames plan to establish in Great Britain a society or club composed of women descended from some ancestor who went to reside in an American colony prior to the year 1776.

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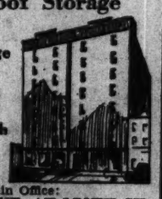

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ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL" in THE LAUGH PARADE
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IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St., Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.

UNITED STATES URGED TO SHARE RESPONSIBILITY

Sir Herbert Ames Talks on League of Nations and World Court

The United States can best contribute to the coming Disarmament Conference by assuming its share of the responsibility to make effective the measures proposed by the other nations, said Sir Herbert B. Ames, addressing the Civic Federation of Boston at the home of Mrs. Edwin Webster yesterday.

Specifically, he said, the United States can declare itself ready to give such assurance by ratifying the World Court, by announcing that it will in no manner assist a treaty-breaking power and that it will carry the Kellog pact a step further and indicate its willingness to join the other states in consultation.

Sir Herbert, who was for seven years financial director of the League of Nations Secretariat, set the stage for the coming Disarmament Conference and outlined its antecedent action. The unremitting work of the League of Nations for disarmament, he said, through activities of its various agencies, including the permanent advisory commission, the temporary commission and the preparatory disarmament commission, which has functioned since 1926, has been consummated in the draft convention now in the hands of 60 nations as a program for the coming World Disarmament Conference.

The draft convention proposes an autonomous permanent disarmament commission, to supervise the functioning of whatever treaty results from the conference. This commission is a direct concession to the United States, for it is unabridged in any respect by the League of Nations, said Sir Herbert.

Just as the pressure of events and national philosophies had intermittently retarded and accelerated the work of the preparatory agencies of disarmament, so these same factors are expected to present their problems at the conference, according to Sir Herbert. France and its allies, controlling the bulk of land armaments, he continued, will place before the delegates their demand for tangible security as a condition of disarmament. Germany and its allies will insist upon the promise of the League for armament equality, and demand either that it be allowed to build up to the strength of the other states or that they limit their strength to that of Germany, according to the speaker. Above all, tolerance for these points of views must be held, for there is considerable justification in both camps, said Sir Herbert.

Boston Art Notes

Contemporary Group

At the Boston Public Library there is to be seen a display of paintings by a group of local artists. It is one of the most variegated assemblages of pictures seen within memory. In the miscellany there are included examples of works by painters ranging from the impeccable Boston academist to the most abstract manipulator of paint. The friendly grouping holds far more significance than surface appearances reveal. Antipathies must vanish, feuds must fade in order to bring such antagonists as these together.

Holding one end of the garland of peace is H. Dudley Murphy, who has sent one of his aptly made still-life portrayals. At the other end is Karl Knaths, whose gradual recession from the world of recognizable fact is bewildering to many of us ingenuous ones. In between there are many contributions of interest.

Among them is a facile rustic scene by Anthony Thième, a maritime subject by John (brother of Frank) Benson, a wind-swept water color by Carl Gordon Cutler, an orderly rustic scene by Harley Perkins, a mood in landscape by Mr. Redman.

Dramatically stirring is a shore scene by H. Pfeiffer, made with a thick impasto. Frank Carson's contribution as usual lends a bright-hued, vivaciously designed note.

On New Year's Day afternoon there was an exhibition of prints and paintings at the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue. It was organized with the expectation of developing an art club within the association. It is said that the one-day show was such a success that the likelihood is it will be repeated.

D. A.

MAPLE LEAFS PLAY AT GARDEN TONIGHT

Toronto Maple Leafs and Boston Bruins meet at the Boston Garden tonight in what is epxected to be the most thrilling National Hockey League game here this season. The Leafs are leading the Canadian division of the league and play aggressive offensive hockey which is much on the style of the locals. In their first meeting this season, in Toronto, the Leafs won in overtime, 6 to 5. In all games played between Boston and Toronto beginning with 1924-25, the Leafs have won 16 times, tied twice and lost 15, and have scored 87 goals against 86.

Although the visitors were slow starting this season and changed coaches, acquiring Dick Irvin, former Chicago Black Hawk mentor, they are now traveling at a rapid pace. The lineup contains many brilliant players, such as Charley Conacher, Joe Primeau, Harvey Jackson, Happy Day and King Clancy, Bruins may be handicapped by the loss of Harry Oliver, but will introduce Eddie Burke, former Cub right wing, in a Bruin uniform for the first time here.

GOW ON COMMITTEE

Col. Charles R. Gow, former postmaster of Boston, has been appointed to head the committee on construction and planning, according to an announcement yesterday by the emergency committee on unemployment in Boston. The purpose of the committee headed by Colonel Gow is to assist in securing employment and producing jobs.

WAGE REDUCTION SOUGHT

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 5 (AP)—The Holyoke Building Trades Employers yesterday voted to ask members of all building trades unions to accept a wage reduction of $2 per day. Negotiations between the employers and unions have resulted in the assurance that this reduction will be accepted.

Parabolic 'Mike' a Guest at the 'Met'

In a Luxurious Box at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York the Homely but Practical Parabolic Microphone Plays Its Part in Picking Up the Opera for Broadcasting to the Great Radio Audience. It Is Much Like a Reversed Searchlight. Swung to the Desired Point, It Can Be Sharply Focused and Will Then Collect and Concentrate Just the Sound Desired. Thus It Can Follow the Singer About the Stage, Sharply Focused, or Its Focus Can Be Broadened Out to Take In the Whole Orchestra. An Operator With His Instrument Panel Controls the Sound Received, While the Other Men Swing the "Mike" and Follow the Performance.

Parasols and Opera Broadcasts

We Meet 'Mike,' the Collector—Old Music In New Setting—An 'All-Electric' Radio Trio

Edited by VOLNEY D. HURD
Technical Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

AN EXPANSIVE disk about the size and shape of a thick parasol is the hub around which turn the highly satisfactory opera broadcasts from New York's Metropolitan Opera House. Four rods are the "handle." In these a condenser microphone slides back and forth, focusing sound waves picked up at a great distance. The device is called a parabolic "mike."

Opera demands much in the way of sound pickup. The house is huge, the orchestra large, the chorus great and the singers powerful. The tonal volumes and contrasts of such sound-producing units are far different from the highly moderated studio opera broadcasts.

Earlier efforts to pick up grand opera were none too happy. The microphones were oversensitive to some sounds and undersensitive to others. The best solution—far from satisfactory—was the multiple pick-up, controlled by a mixing panel.

In order to pick up sound from widely separated points, the stage and orchestra were divided into sound areas and microphones distributed among them. At best this method gave a false version of the opera as actually heard in the opera house, aggravated by a fuzzy tone quality due to the overlapping of the pickups of the various "mikes."

The National Broadcasting Company has solved these problems by using the parabolic microphone. It is operated at such a distance from the sources of sound, as to make possible an effect of natural tonal perspective. The best distance is from 30 to 60 feet. Such a span was out of the question for the earlier type mike, which at 20 feet would lose desirable high-frequency tones, and sharply pick up undesirable "room reverberation" — tonal "echoes" from walls, ceiling or stage floor.

Picking up a full orchestra, one parabolic reflector mike is sufficient. It is posted many feet away, in one of the boxes or loges. When the orchestra is going full tilt, the operator, by a swivel mounting for just such a purpose, swings his sunshade mike so that its hollow faces the center of the orchestra. The brass instruments hush, and the operator turns his mike to the strings. Beyond the thicket of sawing bows, Rosa Ponselle starts a solo. The mike is repointed so as to center on her.

The condenser microphone is seen sliding out from the hollow of the sunshade, using the rods for a runway. The operator has, so to speak, refocused his mike. Although the change from its original target has increased the distance over which the mike must make its pickup, he can bring in the more distant tones sharply by moving the "ear" of his device farther out on the rods—much as a photographer refocuses in shifting from foreground to background.

So effective is this type of microphone in picking up just the sound wanted that it excludes even the room reverberations, considered inescapable in large auditorium pick-up work. In fact, it is necessary to place a regular mike near the reflector in order to pick up a limited amount of reverberation so that the broadcast will sound as it actually does to the audience in the opera house.

Seats on a Studio Floor

Looking into the broadcasting studios located in Algiers' new skyscraper, an incongruous picture presents itself. Amid modern surroundings a group of native African musicians, sitting cross-legged on the floor, play their native instruments.

Saxophones may be the all-persistent instrument playing the latest French, American and English music by the modern Algiers hotel orchestras, but in the native orchestra the characteristic native flute with its clear, crystal-like, bubbling note, dominates the music.

Radio, late in arriving in Algeria, has not caught up in popularity with its allied arts, motion pictures and phonographs, but by giving such native programs it has started to find favor with the natives as well as the European colony.

Electro-Piano-Cello-Voice

Electrical musical instruments have been featured on the radio during the past two years. Invariably it has been as solo instruments that these modern vehicles for the expression of music have been featured.

Now an ensemble which is entirely electrical is being featured by the Columbia Broadcasting System over a limited portion of its American network. Called the Theremin Electro-Ensemble, this trio plays on three types of ether wave instruments, the electro-cello, the electro-voice and the electro-piano. They can be heard at 3:15 p. m. eastern standard time, each Monday.

Saving of Natural Beauties Is Sought

Methods of conserving natural and historic beauties were proposed by Mr. Charles W. Eliot 2d, director of the National Park and Planning Commission, addressing the Governor's Commission on Needs and Uses of Open Spaces at a meeting in the Parker House yesterday.

Coöperation of those who possess as private property beauty that the public could enjoy was solicited as the keynote of the movement advocated by Mr. Eliot. Owners of great tracts of property having scenic or historic interest and bordering or adjacent to main or trunk highways should be encouraged to permit the public to participate in the enjoyment of these places, in the opinion of the speaker. It was proposed that garden clubs might be represented on the Governor's commission, and that large landholders could be asked for easements on their property. Maintenance of zoning laws to protect residential sections from urban encroachment also was advocated.

Lack of coördination of public roads with water power development and railroad operation was, in the estimation of Mr. Eliot, regrettable. Mr. Charles S. Bird, chairman of the commission, was toastmaster.

BOSTON IMPORTS RECORD INCREASE

Imports for consumption at the port of Boston leaped upward during the week ending Jan. 2, though it was a five-day working week, according to Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, today. Value of imports for consumption for the week was $1,456,102, against $1,185,069 for the previous week. Imports for warehouse for the week were valued at $128,613, compared with $114,942 for the previous week.

LABOR OFFICIALS NAMED

Mr. Edwin S. Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, yesterday appointed Mr. Manfred Bowditch, formerly of the General Electric Company of Lynn, for special employment on industrial safety and Mr. Walter H. Neaves of Milton as a member of the department's staff to take general supervision over four state public employment offices. Both of the appointments are for a three-month period.

CARLTON FOR GOVERNOR

WOOLWICH, Maine, Jan. 5 (AP)—Mr. Frank W. Charlton, former State Senator, yesterday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor—the fifth member of the majority party to enter the lists. He charged that the State Highway Commission was "wasting around $2,000,000 a year" and promised to appointed highway commissioners "who will have knowledge, experience and executive ability."

Coming to Shubert

White Studio

VERA LENNOX

One of the Featured Players in the Dramatization of J. B. Priestley's "The Good Companions," Which Opens Next Monday Evening.

Theaters

"This Thing Called Love"

Copley Theater — "This Thing Called Love," a play by Edwin Burke. Week beginning Jan. 4, 1932. The cast:

Harry Bertrand	Francis Compton
Florence Bertrand	Mary Wall
Ann Marvin	Amy Loomis
Dumary	Aldrich Bowker
Dolly Garrett	Felice Leeds
Fred Garrett	John Lucas
Tice Collins	Joseph Cotten
Miss Alvares	Enid Romany
Normie DeWit	Raymond Jones
Marie	Georgina Spelvin

The Copley Players bring amusingly to the stage this farce-comedy of two young people who seek a new formula for marriage. Jealousy, they observe, mitigates the bliss of some of their wedded acquaintances. So Ann, whose tea room has just been taken over by the sheriff, accepts a post as salaried wife of Tice; "a sort of superhousekeeper," at $25,000 a year and found. They are married, but this thing called love is not to enter into the bargain. No one is expected to be surprised when they fall in love, when each becomes jealous of the other, when they quarrel—and finally revert to the customary basis of marriage.

Miss Loomis brought personal charm, humor and restraint to her portrayal of Ann, and she was acceptably supported by the other members of the cast, except for certain exaggerations in respect of which Miss Wall was the chief offender. There has been a marked improvement in this company since it began its operations. There was a large audience last night, and the laughter was hearty and continual.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays include "Mrs. Moonlight," Benn Levy's sentimental comedy, in its second week at the Plymouth; "Three Little Girls," Viennese operetta, in its second week at the Wilbur, and Fred Stone's extravaganza, "Smiling Faces," in its final week at the Shubert.

The next bill at the Shubert will be "The Good Companions," dramatization of J. B. Priestley's novel, opening next Monday evening.

On the same evening, "Blossom Time," operetta based on a romantic version of Schubert's life, will be revived at the Majestic.

La Argentina will give a dance recital in Symphony Hall Saturday evening.

CHURCHES ARE URGED TO SEEK ARMS CUT

Churches should raise an insistent voice for disarmament and make the United States take the leadership at the approaching disarmament conference, Prof. Francis B. Sayre of the Harvard Law School said yesterday at a meeting of the Massachusetts Clerical Association. "If Christianity realy means what it professes," Professor Sayre said, "it cannot be silent at this time."

"The only chance is to wrest success out of difficulties," said Professor Sayre. "A solemn responsibility rests with the leaders of the churches." Following Professor Sayre's talk, a resolution favoring disarmament and urging that the United States take the leadership at the coming conference was adopted.

Liberal Rate Rule Results in Saving

The movement of bituminous coal under the general increase in freight rates that became effective Jan. 4 has not affected New England as much as might have been the case had not the civic and trade organizations of this section taken no action, said Mr. William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in discussing the rate increases.

Under a strict interpretation of the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, New England might have been subjected to dual increases on the movement of such coal, pointed out Mr .Day. A petition was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by Mr. Day and others, pointing out the impropriety of the imposition of the surcharge of 6c a ton, by the two rail factors of the movement and insisting that through custom and usage there was an original and a continuing intention that this coal is to be moved through to destinations in interior New England.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has already issued tariff instructions to the effect that when the coal is properly identified there shall be no surcharge in addition to that already applied on the rail movement from the mines to tidewater, said Mr. Day. It is understood that the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Boston & Albany Railroad will issue like instructions.

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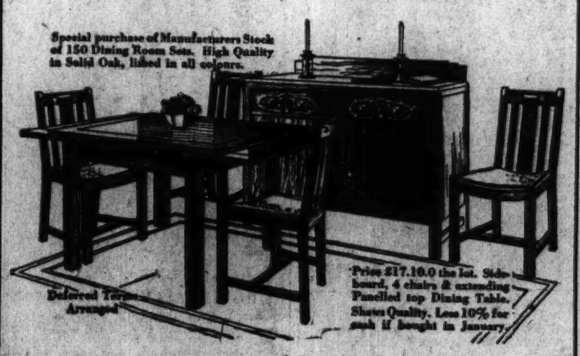
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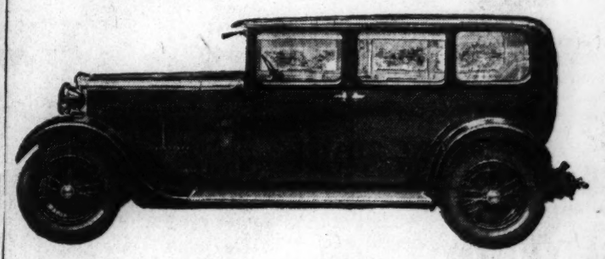
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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Artist in Needlecraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

IT WAS only a little over 15 years ago that a certain young Hungarian woman arrived in New York. Her knowledge of English was limited to two weeks' study, her pocketbook was practically empty and she had neither friend nor relative on this side of the Atlantic. Two days later, she had begun her American career. She had found a job decorating buttons with butterflies.

Today, the studio of Margit Hochsinger is widely known by those of the interior decorating profession. Well-lighted, carefully kept, it is a fascinating place, with its score of women working on the loveliest of fabrics and with the tones of its delicately colored yarns blending like the hues in a fragment of rainbow. Not only do its workers perform the actual needlework—petit point, gross point, crewel embroideries, quilting, etc., for bedspreads, draperies, hangings of every description, chair and sofa upholsterings, pillows—but they design the patterns and dye the yarns.

Designing and Reproducing

All of the designs conceived in Miss Hochsinger's studio are planned with a definite knowledge of the setting in which they are to be used. "After a decorator knows me," Miss Hochsinger explained, "he describes the type of room in which he wishes to use the needlework, and gives me samples of fabric and color, and then the design and its color scheme are left to us. Of course"—she spread her hands and lifted her shoulders in a gesture delightfully national, "before they know me, they do not trust me so much."

Occasionally a piece is given her to copy, an antique of which a duplicate is needed. Then dyes and stitches are tested and worked out so carefully that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the new and the old. Sometimes, too, rare embroideries and also fine laces are brought to the studio to be mended and this is done only after much study and experiment.

"The only art training I have had," Miss Hochsinger replied to a question, "was in life drawing. When I was a child, I was very fond of doing fine needlework and even as young as four years I used to embroider bookmarks and little gifts of that sort for relatives; and later, I made yards and yards of crocheted lace. But real training—no. I had always wanted to study art and after I left New York and came to Chicago, I worked for my room and board and did study it. I went to day school when I could; to night school when day school was impossible. But always I chose life drawing and music. When I needed money for tuition or clothes, I used to take jobs designing embroidery for dresses. I was—and this is very funny—a little ashamed of doing such work and would keep at the designing only long enough to earn the necessary money. Whenever I could manage it, I went to school. At last, I did take a position with a very well-known furniture company as a needlework designer and while with them I trained a number of people in my department.

A Winding Path

"My present work? It is very interesting the way that came about. During the war a piece of petit point was sent to me, along with some other needlework from Austria, to sell for a friend of mine. The department store buyer to whom I took it knew, of course, that it was imported and he asked me if I could do work like that. He said there was a great demand for it in this country, for it could be procured from abroad only with great difficulty. Even then, he said, his company was looking for someone to embroider a large hanging for which the sketch had already been made. After I had seen the sketch, I wanted very much to try the work, and it was practically settled that if I could finance the buying of the yarn, I might make the attempt. For this, I needed $1000. I went to my employer at the furniture company to see if I could obtain the money. Instead, I was offered an increased salary, a "bonus," and the chance to work directly under the president. But a very great longing had come to me to express my artistic feeling through the actual doing of needlework and I felt that I could not give up the opportunity to make this hanging even for the sake of the money and business position which would be mine for the taking. And so I lost my position and instead of the $1000 which I needed I had only $65!"

Taking some photographs of her work, Margit Hochsinger set forth and secured an order for some crewel embroideries.

"My landlady lent me $75, and I ordered 25 pounds of yarn in selected colors from an eastern manufacturer. They were very slow in coming, so I experimented with dyeing 10 pounds of natural-colored yarns which I was able to buy in Chicago. I went to a dye importer (whose name I picked at random from the telephone book), told him what I was trying to do, and he gave me samples of blue, yellow and red, and explained how to treat the dye to keep it from fading. To my great joy, the yarn emerged from the dye soft and lovely in color. For the first time, I realized that I had a natural color sense. With more of my borrowed money I hired and taught a young woman, and before the yarns had arrived from the East we had finished the order for the crewel embroideries. I showed it to several decorators and received orders from each."

This all happened in a very short period of time in the month of September, and by Christmas not only had the borrowed money been returned, but an amount of money twice as large as the rejected "bonus" was in Miss Hochsinger's hands.

Section of a Petit Point Table Cover Embroidered by Margit Hochsinger, Who Designs and Works in the Style of Hungary, for American Decorators.

Studio Landau

Margit Hochsinger, Head of "Decorative Embroideries," Who Arrived in the United States a Stranger and Who is Now Known From Coast to Coast.

She never did do the hanging for the department store, although that commission had been the means of revealing to her her particular gift.

From 15 to 20 women are employed steadily in Miss Hochsinger's studio. They are of foreign birth almost by necessity, because they must have the training in needlework that women in the United States seldom have. The ideal of the studio is to produce the same excellence of craftsmanship and beauty of design that has been connoted by the term "imported" when applied to such merchandise. Miss Hochsinger, who now is Mrs. Roth, acts more as teacher, she says. Eventually, each of her workers learns the laws of design and color, so that when an outline is turned over to her she is able to work out the design and coloring herself. She is not a mere copyist, but, to quote her employer-teacher, "has the joy of expressing her own artistic ideas."

On the Wings of Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An outstanding success in the business world is Miss Mary Dillon, as she is called in public life, although in the home circle she is Mrs. Henry Farber of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Dillon is president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, which is rated as a $12,000,000 enterprise, and into which, originally, she made a very modest entrance as a general utility girl, ready and willing to perform any duty assigned her. This quality of willingness to work and interest in tasks which may appear rather uninteresting in themselves Miss Dillon considers important stepping stones to business success.

So far as known, Miss Dillon is said to be the only woman in the United States to reach such a prominent executive post in a public utility industry. While her progress in business at first seems spectacular, in reality, each step in advance was made logical by intelligent work and a desire to learn everything about the business. Her first important promotion occurred when the general manager recognized in her the best material for an efficient assistant. Twelve years elapsed before she took another important step forward, this being to the office of vice-president and general manager. About five years ago she was elected president of the company.

In addition to looking after the technical, financial and legal phases of the great business of which she is president, Miss Dillon believes in popularizing its home aspects and interesting as well as instructing housewives by means of cooking classes and lectures.

Carpet Cleaning as a Career

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YEARS ago carpet cleaning in most private families was part of the annual housecleaning upheaval and meant dragging the rugs into the back yard and beating out clouds of dust with a rattan beater or branches cut for the occasion. Now, a modern trucks backs up to the door, takes the rugs to a technically equipped plant, and returns them immaculately clean, sweet-smelling and freshened in color. Carpet cleaning has become an important industry.

Mrs. Mabel A. Furniss, the owner-manager of a carpet-cleaning company, is believed to be the first woman actively engaged in professional carpet cleaning. She inherited the business from her husband. It is unusual to find a woman in this comparatively new and fast-growing industry, but it is not surprising. Why should not women be interested in a business which renews the beauty of fine rugs; serves the housewife by helping her in the care of the home; and is a studied method of using soap and water without detriment to color, texture or durability?

"I dislike being in the limelight," said Mrs. Furniss, when she was asked to tell her story, "but perhaps my experience may cheer some other woman on her way. I knew nothing of the business when Mr. Adams passed on in 1918. (She was then Mrs. Adams.) The only qualification I had for continuing his work was a fondness for a clean, cheerful home and a knowledge of other women's domestic needs. It seemed to me that the maintenance of the old, well-established cleaning factory, keeping the name and goodwill alive, would be the best memorial I could give to Mr. Adams and his father, the founder.

Developing the Plant

"Now my daughter is the credit manager and we two as the sole owners of the concern are having a good time developing the plant. We are equally enthusiastic about research work, by means of which we can improve methods. Properly studied and developed, it should be a business interesting to many women."

The best way to explain what Mrs. Furniss is doing and how she is doing it is to tell the reader something about her establishment.

Good carpet cleaning depends in these days to a great extent upon equipment and how it is used and upon a thorough understanding on the part of executives and workers of the effect of soap and water upon different grades of wool and different weaves of carpet. The first thing a visitor is likely to notice is that the plant is light and airy; there is no dust even in the dry-dusting room, because filter-type dust collectors carry it off as quickly as it is taken out of the carpets. The workers are more apt to get wet than to get dirty during the cleaning process.

"All goods come in properly tagged," Mrs. Furniss explained. "That is the work of the drivers. The rugs are carried by elevator to the receiving room on the second floor, where they are inspected, measured, marked and the condition recorded. Then they are distributed by gravity chutes to the different departments."

Cleaning Process

If they are to be dry-dusted they are run through huge machines that beat the dust out so gently that one could run a silk handkerchief through them without injuring the fabric; or they are put into tumbling machines; or cleaned by compressed air or a vacuum, according to their type and texture. Next they are taken by trucks to the wash floor, repair department or storage rooms, as suits their condition. In most cases it is the wash floor, because the majority of the rugs that are sent to the cleaner can and should be washed after they are dusted. On the wash floor they are flooded with soft water; then a rotary brush gently rubs in a warm solution of pure soap. The fringe is scrubbed by hand, but the entire rug is actually washed. The soap loosens all the dirt and grit, which even modern dusting machines cannot extract, the fine grit that is trodden down deep into the foundation threads of a rug. But, of course, that soap must be thoroughly rinsed out so that absolutely none of it stays in the fine wool fibers that make up the nap of the fabric. The rinsing is therefore done with plenty of water. After rinsing, the rug is taken by an automatic carrier into the dry room, where artificially cleaned dry air, which is kept at a definite temperature, is circulated around it. Each rug hangs on a pole that moves forward automatically until, when the rug is dry, it can drop down on an inspection table below the dry room. After an inspection it is rolled up and packed, either for immediate shipment or for storage.

"We had an old two-story plant when I took over the business," said Mrs. Furniss, "but that has been put into good order and a modern fireproof building has been added, with a very fine wash floor and a two-story dry room. An accountant and analyst added much to our well-being, the first by establishing a fine card system and the second by an improved layout plan of the organization."

Mrs. Furniss is proud of the happy industrial relations at the plant and is the type of executive who shares not only responsibilities but also honors with those who work with her.

The supply companies say that a carpet cleaning plant can be equipped for about a $1000. That would buy the absolutely necessary equipment for a small plant, but one can easily see that a large plant can cost many thousands. Often carpet cleaning starts as a branch of a storage or laundry business; and then again the storage end of it may be considered a branch of the cleaning business. There is no course offered which can start one on the way to being a successful carpet cleaner, but as Mrs. Furniss' experience proves, the work can be learned by doing it. Her daughter's academic training, followed by courses in a business secretarial school, has contributed helpful factors. Training, is however, is not the only requirement. A carpet cleaner must love beautiful rugs enough to study them and their care. The task must be envisioned as both technical and artistic.

For the woman with these bents and also executive ability, professional carpet-cleaning offers opportunities.

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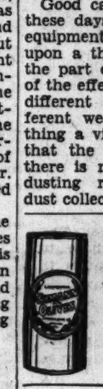

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Along the Sparkling Path

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A JEWELRY shop in a handbag! I had planned to go to Miss Mary Gage's studio to see the unique designs of which I had been told; but one day she dropped into my office, an unassuming purse in her hand.

"You see," she said, "I make rather a point of carrying my work to the people who want to see it. I think they like to have me do that, and also it enables me to get along without a shop or even a very accessible studio; and thus I can sell my work at lower prices. Sometimes, also, people are glad to make it a feature at a little tea or other party. With me, my profession is really a home industry and merchandising is pleasantly combined with social life."

"You do it so very modestly!" I commented. "One would expect at least a formidable bag."

"But why? Here are a lot of things." And she drew out of her purse, each folded in tissue paper, rings, pins, clasps, pendants, buckles, bracelets and laid them on a cloth in my lap.

The settings were exclusively of silver, "Because," said Miss Gage, "one can experiment in this metal, whereas gold and platinum are so precious that one must wait for an order before employing them."

Playing With Material

The semi-precious stones which glowed in argent tracery or perched radiantly upon rhythmic coils of flowing metal, seemed soft and flowery, like spring blossoms carpeting some mossy woodland floor. There was a ring whose diamond-shaped lattice held little aquamarines and garnets and peridots, like drops of colored dew; and there was a ring whose opal broke into prismatic spray on the crest of a towering silver wave! This was a favorite with Miss Gage, who handled it lovingly.

"You see," she explained, "when metal melts it begins to do unexpected things. The art is to remove the heat when the material has assumed a desirable form. One must play with the heat—use it, remove it, decrease it, renew it, until an interesting swirl is ready to become permanent."

"Where was your enthusiasm for jewerly design first aroused, Miss Gage?"

"In the Orient. There I made an elaborate study of the jewelry and metal work. The racial history of every nation writes itself down in its crafts. Each civilization offers its unique contribution, so that the subject seems fathomless. When I came home I apprenticed myself to a skillful craftsman in New York. She did not give me lessons, she just let me watch her at work, and as it has always been easy for me to express myself with my hands, I soon got the knack of 'saying it' with metal.

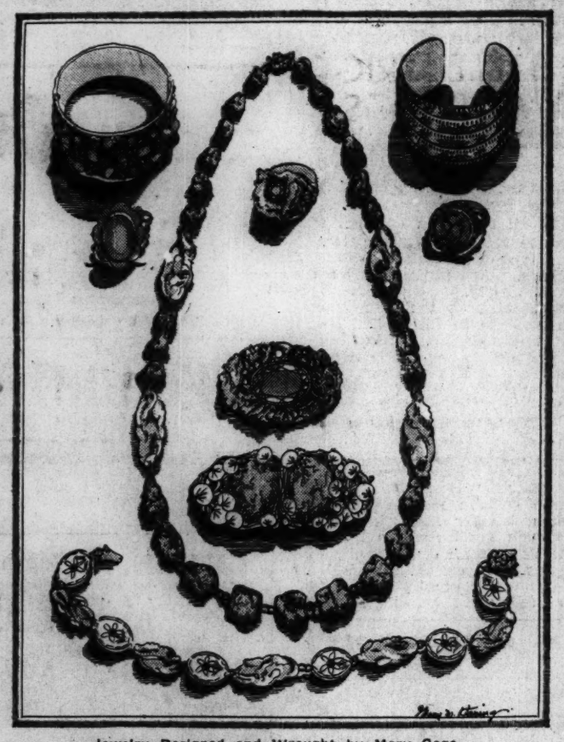
Craftsmanship

"In all Oriental countries," I suggested, "the theme of any piece of jewelry is probably the design and the workmanship, is it not? It is never, I imagine, the stone itself, as it often has been in Europe, at least since the seventeenth century."

"Oh, no. The idea is to produce a beautiful thing. A stone hung on an almost invisible chain or blazing on the crest of a setting which exists only to support it, is never the Oriental idea."

"Without workmanship," I faltered—threading the path of my thought with a little difficulty—"that is, without the statement an artist makes about a stone when, delighting in it, he devises for it an enhancement, an exposition, called a setting—without this, the gem, though beautiful in its flashing color, seems to claim attention for its material value rather than for the interest it has aroused."

"One may go further," Miss Gage supplemented. "Gems were for many centuries an enhancement of the jewelry would be one of the luxuries foregone at the moment, nevertheless, things which are interesting and beautiful answer a need within us. And because Miss Gage places



Jewelry Designed and Wrought by Mary Gage.

setting, altogether subsidiary in interest to the craftsmanship. What I am trying to say is, that the craftsmanship was not an expression of the gems but the gems were used to play-up the craftsmanship. Often enamels were preferred for introducing color."

The Pleasant Approach

Miss Gage likes to design her pieces with reference to special frocks and to work in coöperation with dress designers. Particularly interesting are her buckles, girdles and clasps made with silver beads quivering in chains from some silver network or tracing raised patterns on spidery filaments, like the flowers on rose-point lace. These designs were, perhaps, suggested to her by Etruscan granulated work in gold. Sometimes she finds beautifully colored pebbles and uses them in a buckle or walking stick.

Probably one reason for the popularity of gems and jewelry down the long centuries and in all the strange places where human beings have built civilizations, is their adaptability to costume and customs of every kind. They are intimate things, for people carry them wherever they go and watch them as they wear them.

And Miss Gage has brought to a very old craft and a very old enthusiasm certain new ideas, not only in design but in merchandising, ideas which have blazed for her business an individual path. The difference between success and failure in an undertaking often lies in just this power to reach people in a way which is a little different and pleasing to them. Her method of selling her work is itself publicity for her studio, and while it makes selection and buying particularly comfortable for the client, it also enables her to offer her attractive handicraft at a lower cost than if she sold it less comfortably.

And although it might seem as if her emphasis not on material values, but on the joy of sharing her own perception of loveliness, she calls forth a response which refreshes and renews our appreciation of fair things.

Women's Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most interesting organizations of women, and the one which claims to be the largest organized group of rural women, is the Women's Auxiliary to the National Rural Letter Carriers Association.

There are in the United States 42,000 rural letter carriers. They are in many instances serving routes which lie over unimproved roads. They must have equipment suitable to carry them through deep snow, up steep hills and across mud-covered flats. These men have substitutes upon whom they may call if, for any reason, they are unable to cover their routes, for Uncle Sam intends that all his people shall have a daily delivery of mail. In many cases the wives of rural letter carriers are their substitutes. Sometimes women are the regular carriers. Mr. C. C. McDevitt, publisher of the National Rural Letter Carrier, says in a recent letter, "These women serve long and treacherous routes under the same conditions as the man and do it well. These men and women did a great deal of welfare work during the last year in their own little communities, and will continue to do so this winter. In homes where there is need they often share a portion of their month's salary with those less fortunate than themselves."

* * *

The Women's Auxiliary to the National Rural Letter Carriers Association has a total membership of 14,520. An educational program which was the original idea of a past president, Mrs. W. G. Armstrong of Niles, Mich., has been productive of more real happiness in many isolated homes than can ever be computed. This project is the collecting, by members of the auxiliary, from their own store and from their friends and clubs, of all of the finest magazines and other good reading matter that can be spared.

The auxiliary then distributes this material to the homes served by the carriers. In many cases there are, in these homes, people who would not have access to any good literature but for this splendid service. Mrs. Ned H. Goodell, Edinboro, Pa., is the present president of the auxiliary. She will be glad to hear from any who have reading matter which they are willing to send to rural homes.

* * *

The story of a group of farmers' wives in Dinwiddie County, Va., is told by Mrs. Alice L. Dean, the home demonstration agent in that county, in the Club Woman. It shows the initiative and resourcefulness of rural women. These women were organized, and, with the help of the home demonstration agent, they opened a market in Petersburg, where they sold their home products. Mrs. Dean says that they sell almost everything produced on the farm or prepared in the farm home. She says, "The only things that the home demonstration agent barred them from selling were their husbands, their children and their antique furniture."

We are told that some of the women have paid off mortgages and federal loans that would have swept away their homes, some have found the market the only means of support for their husbands and children, others have been able to purchase home conveniences that lighten their daily labors. One woman had a scrubby apple tree with imperfect apples, and after being shown how to make good jelly, she sold over $40 worth from this tree during the summer. One woman was scouting around the farm to see if she could find anything to sell when she ran onto two gourd vines filled with small gourds that had been thrown out of the watermelon patch into the woods. She took the gourds to the house, and some of them were sawed off like drinking gourds. Others were sawed off like bowls. She painted these a pretty shade of lettuce green, planted a blooming pansy plant in each and sold them for 25 cents apiece.

They went into business without any capital and have made to date $10,000. Best of all the women have found a way to help themselves.

Bonney

MADAME D'AUTREMENT

Not many women have entered the field of chess, although an ability to visualize is not unusual among women and must be constantly used in interior decoration. However, chess is different from shifting furniture about and calls for special faculties. At a tourney held not long ago in Paris, Madame d'Autrement, France's chess champion of 1928, won new laurels.

A Reminder of

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EDUCATIONAL

'Over Into Macedonia' to Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saloniki, Greece

THE Biblical command to turn swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks has been literally obeyed, it appears, at the American Farm School in Macedonia, founded 30 years ago upon the conviction that a widespread knowledge of scientific farming would, more than mere exhortation, remove the cause for incessant strife in a poverty-stricken land. This school has actually been paving the way for world peace, in the opinion of those who have visited it, by teaching the peasants by practical demonstration how they may make their lands arable.

Farming is the chief industry of Greece, yet for centuries the peasants have been eking out a meager existence in an unusually arid land by using methods such as Old Testament husbandmen used—crude wooden plows drawn by slow-footed oxen over sun-baked ground. Discouraged by their continued inability to earn a decent living, many have resorted to banditry, preferring lawlessness to the stagnation of poverty on run-down farms.

Out of the Balkans have come more wars than from any other part of the world. In addition to their part in the World War, they have, in the past 60 years nurtured 32 wars and insurrections, exclusive of numerous petty uprisings—all resulting from the inability of the people to earn a livelihood on the soil. Greece has contributed heavily to this record.

What Peace Depends Upon

"The peace of our part of the world depends very much on whether we can bring to a happy solution the agrarian question," said Premier E. K. Venizelos of Greece, recently, in commenting upon the service rendered by the school. International statesman that he is, he sees the way of prosperity and peace in educational services for the improvement of the masses of the people. "The center of rureal life in Greece, as in all this region, is the village community. The standard of living and the conditions of life in these communities are generally unfavorable, with the result that the more capable and more ambitious element tends to migrate to spheres offering a larger degree of human comfort and a wider sphere for individual capacity.

"We are handicapped by the lack of farmers who are able intelligently to carry out agricultural methods which modern conditions and agricultural science demand," he added. "To meet this lack, we must have a training which gives the farmer's son actual experience in the various branches of agriculture as they should be carried out. It demands a special emphasis on the process of 'learning by doing.' . . . I see in your institution a fundamental contribution to the ends we all so deeply desire."

This need of stressing "learning by doing" is felt in Greece because, despite the fact that three-fourths of the people depend upon agriculture for a living, formal education has taught youth to regard any physical work as demeaning. At the American Farm School, however, West meets East—or Near East—by adhering to that democratic ideal of the dignity of well-performed labor which is the keynote of the training at Berea College, Kentucky, and at Hampton Institute, Virginia. And admiration for western agricultural science, such as "dry farming," which transformed many barren, sagebrush plains of western United States into rich fruit orchards and grain fields—has won the boys at Saloniki to the cause of manual labor intelligently directed.

The flourishing 300-acre farm serves as a model demonstration center for the pupils and neighboring farmers who come for much-needed practical advice. The school was established 30 years ago by the Rev. John Henry House, who had been sent out in 1872 by the American Board as a missionary to the Balkans, and had seen much of the desperate plight of this region before deciding upon the most effective means of solving the problem. He gave up his connection with the American Board in order to establish his school and chose it a site in central Macedonia, near the city of the Thessalonians, to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle. Not far distant once stood the palace of Philip of Macedon, where Aristotle was the teacher of Alexander the Great.

Against such an inspirational background the school grew, despite many financial difficulties. Today some 20 white buildings, coral roofed, cluster on this hillside from which the school overlooks the Bay of Saloniki. Its fragrant orchards, vineyards and grain fields slope down to the Ægean, giving promise of what the entire country may have in the way of prosperity, financial security and peace of mind when the majority of people learn the way to progress.

Able Directors

Although Dr. House, at 86, still gives the school the benefit of his ripe experience, his son Charles is director. Born and partially reared in the Balkans, Mr. House speaks seven of the languages used in this region. A graduate of Princeton, he approaches many of his problems from an engineer's standpoint, and has worked them out on the basis of an interrelation of practical and theoretical knowledge which is precisely fitted to the needs of young men who will look to agriculture and industry for their future. Mrs. House has also dedicated her life to this work.

The school is almost a self-sustaining village equipped with its own water and electric power; modern American farm machinery, vegetable gardens and beehives; a plant which houses its activities, its staff, its students and its livestock. Its model dairy furnishes Saloniki with its only certified milk. Because of the school this city has become an educational outpost. Although nonsectarian, the school is distinctly Christian, and is dedicated to the great task of making Greece, long impoverished and degraded by wars, an economically stable country and lifting her out of the hopelessness of spirit into which her ignorance has dragged her.

The Greek Government stands whole-heartedly behind the American Farm School and has paid it the highest possible tribute by a recent act of Parliament which provides for scholarships to be given to one hundred boys a year at the school, for the next ten years, to be chosen from all parts of Greece and to return after graduation to their own communities as leaders in stimulating agricultural and industrial progress. In addition to voting to grant $150 a year for each of these scholarships, the Government has abrogated duty on all shool goods, and has given the school a clear title to ownership to its land and is building a paved roadway between it and Saloniki.

This Government recognition is a challenge to even greater accomplishment on the part of the school, and with the interest of peace-loving Americans, who stand loyally behind this experiment, new steps will be taken.

M. A. M.

At the American Farm School in Saloniki, Greece. A Few of the Boys the Greek Government Is Sending to the School to Learn American Methods of Farming and Kindred Skills Which Are Needed to Bring Peace to a Nation Hitherto Unable to Maintain Themselves on the Land. For One Thing, the Students Learn to Substitute the Steel Hand Plow for the Crude Implement of Old Testament Days That Is Still in Common Use in the Balkans.

How May I Learn to Think?

Dear Dean:

I expect to graduate from college next June. I have sometimes wondered if I have been getting what I should from my college course. Just recently two of my instructors, after I had given what I considered good answers to classroom questions, said, "Bill, the trouble with you is that you do not think."

On several previous occasions I have been urged to think for myself. I am afraid I do not know how to think. Can you give me some suggestions that will help me? I would like to have your idea of what constitutes thinking. If you can recommend some books on the subject of thinking I shall appreciate a list and gladly read some.

I can't see much use in simply memorizing textbooks and lecture notes and then earning credits toward graduation by handing them back on examination papers. I have a good memory. Perhaps I depend on it too much.

I asked my history teacher how I could learn to think better and he said: "You are supposed to have learned that in high school."

Your suggestions will be of great help to me. I would like to learn more about how to think. I feel sure that I have a fair degree of ability but I know that I have done very little thinking on the subject of how to think. Sometimes I feel that my instructors have also done little or they would give me helpful suggestions instead of simply telling me that I don't think.

Sincerely,
Bill

Dear Bill:

A distinguished magazine editor once asked one of America's foremost international bankers, Otto H. Kahn, what one thing more than any other a young man should do to succeed. He replied in one emphatic word: "THINK!"

For many years I have been meeting college freshmen in weekly guidance conferences and each year I have been asked with alarming frequency the very questions you have presented in your letter.

In my judgment it is the duty of colleges not merely to tell students when they do not think but to give them positive help in the difficult task of learning how to think. I shall try to assist you to do what your college is apparently neglecting.

The rush of life and the multitude of trivial details that serve to discourage intensive thinking mean that it is all the more important for us to fortify ourselves against the perils of loose thinking—against superficial views and borrowed thoughts. If we would become creative thinkers we must give thought to the nature of the thinking process.

In the "New Decalogue of Science," Wiggam asserts that "wishful thinking has brought the world nearly all its sorrow, the clarity of ordered thinking nearly all its joy." Surely no one will deny that one important aim of a college education is to acquire the ability to think clearly, independently, fearlessly, critically and without prejudice in the analysis of the many problems that will confront us as we live and work in the complex world of today.

Few will deny the contention of Hoadley in "How to Study in College" that "the besetting sin of college students is docility. Most of them do not think what they think; they think what they think others think they ought to think."

Boraas asserts in "Teaching to Think": "Real success in the various vocations into which pupils enter after leaving school is, I believe, directly dependent on the ability of the individual worker to think effectively, that is, on his ability to apply acquired information rather than to offer it in mere repetition."

* * *

The best book about thinking that I know anything about is "How We Think," by John Dewey. Dewey enumerates the elements in reflective thinking as follows: (a) a state of perplexity, hesitation, doubt; and (b) an act of search or investigation directed toward bringing to light further facts which serve to corroborate or to nullify the suggested belief.

Until we have a problem to be solved, or a difficulty to be overcome, or a doubt to be resolved, we are likely to let down on the necessity of thinking.

We accept without question sometimes wrong ideas because of the mere fact that they come to us from textbooks. The thinker is the one who tests the statements of the textbook writer and approaches each statement with a questioning attitude. Kitson recognizes the problem-solving nature of constructive thought when he says in "How to Use Your Mind": "When we examine the mental processes by which we think constructively . . . we find first of all that there is recognition of a problem to be solved." The same idea was expressed some years ago in one of the publications of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the following words: "In any scientific career, the highest success is attained by those who possess an ability to surmount difficulties as they appear, to attack untried problems systematically, and to use knowledge already acquired to advance the boundaries of the science."

* * *

The critical thinker will suspend final judgment on a problem until all the evidence is in. He will avoid snap judgments and impulsive action. He will deliberate and marshal facts that bear upon each of several competing courses of action.

Patrick says in his "Introduction to Philosophy": "Life is a series of problems to be solved. . . . To think is to deal effectively with these problems—and ideas are tools to help in the solution."

Pillsbury says: "Three stages in the reasoning operation may be distinguished: First, the obstacle must be appreciated or understood; second, some plan that will remove the obstacle must be developed; and third, the plan that suggests itself must be proved, must be justified."

For the time being you may find it easier not to try to think about thinking. In the long run you will be compelled to do this in the interests of mental economy.

Sincerely,
HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

Geography Class Travel Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

GEOGRAPHY and history, as taught in the schools of Akron today, are animated subjects. Gone are the stereotyped lessons, where one bounded the states and recited their names and capitals and chief industries.

Miss Olive G. Carson, director of elementary education, explains it briefly, "Our aim is to tie up history with geography. Maps grow alive to children when they know the historical stories connected with the places on the maps, when they can tell just what is the quickest and cheapest route to follow when one visits a certain section of the country, and what kind of employment one may find in the different cities en route."

Twenty pupils of one of the city's elementary schools, ranging in age from eight to ten years, demonstrated Miss Carson's idea at a recent teachers' meeting, which was in itself an innovation in teachers' meetings.

Laid in a Country Store

There was real stage setting with platform and curtains, and the youngsters were dressed for their first "act" in sunbonnets, broad-brimmed hats, and old-fashioned costumes.

The scene depicted a country store in some staid little Pennsylvania town, in the time of Buffalo Bill. A youthful traveler entered and explained to the storekeeper that he was about to set out on a trek to the Far West. He had heard of various ways of traveling and various routes. He had thought of making the trip by horseback, on foot, or perhaps in one of the long trains of prairie schooners.

Various customers in the store, in their sunbonnets and big hats, immediately became interested. They had all had friends who had made the trip at some time. They gave their advice on possible routes to follow, discussed the perils of the Mormon Trail, and other various modes of travel prevailing in the days of Lewis and Clark. Finally the man was convinced that a wagon train drawn by oxen offered the most satisfactory means of travel.

Posters illustrating that period of the nation's history, made by the pupils themselves in art classes, were hung about the stage, adding color to the scene.

Act 2 was in direct contrast to Act 1. "A Modern Travel Bureau in 1931" read a placard on the stage when the curtain was drawn back. The same little actors and actresses appeared, garbed in modern clothes. Another traveler stepped in to discuss the possible routes of travel from New York to Los Angeles, with efficient secretaries who presided at desks in the bureau. One secretary in charge of steamship travel discussed the advantages of a water trip via the Gulf of Mexico. The secretary in charge of railroad information told of the great train "fliers" which made such wonderful time cross country. The most direct railroad connections were discussed with a description of every big city en route. Then the "bus and auto secretary" gave information on bus trips and auto routes, and the air information secretary described airplane and railroad hook-ups. The traveler finally decided on this last mode of travel, flying days, and traveling by train nights, which would bring him to Los Angeles in 48 hours as against the four months which his great great-grandfather had used on the ox team in Act 1.

All of the facts which were emphasized, taught geography boundaries just as efficiently as old-time methods, but the lines which the little actors recited were calculated to stick in eager young minds long after geography boundaries might be forgotten. And the material gathered, and the charts which hung on the walls represented much original research work on the part of the scholars. They had had to find out how far it was from New York to Los Angeles by rail and air route. They had had to point out on the map just where a day's journey by plane ended, and night travel on the train began. Every pupil in the geography class had a few lines to say, just as in a real lesson each must recite.

Several other new methods of geography teaching were illustrated by other grade school pupils at the same meeting, and proved that the "new fangled" methods were accomplishing results.

Knew the Shape of Each State

One pupil held up the cardboard outline of a state with no lettering of any kind upon it. From its shape and size, another pupil gave its correct name—"Kansas." Then the first pupil held up a picture of a forest cut from a magazine. "Could this be found in Kansas?" she asked. "No," replied pupil number one, "Kansas is a flat prairie state. Those forests might be in Maine, or Nevada or northern Michigan." State by state they went through the list in similar fashion. Apparently each child knew the shape of each state in the Union and the general topography, and all by means of what many people would call a mere game.

"Many of the children who live in Akron, which is practically a one-industry city, had the idea that rubber-making was the one industry of importance in the United States," said Miss Carson. "So in the geography classes we pretend we are unemployed laborers going to another city with the idea of getting work. We find out all about the industries of the city we are studying, and soon Pittsburgh suggests steel, and Brockton, Mass., suggests shoes, as soon as the child hears it mentioned."

Certainly is seems that those who criticize modern methods of education for not being practical enough could find no fault with this new form of geography which gives a 10-year-old child a knowledge of his country's industries in an easy and interesting manner.

The Children's Own Librarian

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

THE children's room of a public library is one of the most important places in the state, for here the new generation may be guided into those paths of knowledge and delight which will continually lead its members to widening opportunities.

Usually the children's room is a pleasant place, with chairs arranged around inviting low tables holding magazines, with plants or flowers on the desk and at the windows, with pictures on the walls, and shelves full of bright-covered books. Even these surroundings, however, will not lead the child to love the room and the books it holds unless the librarian's welcome to him is as warm and sunny and bright as the room. The atmosphere of the children's room emanates principally from the librarian herself and the assistants who carry out her directions.

Sometimes it seems as if children take books from the library in spite of the librarian rather than because of her, especially if she is so determined on obedience to the letter of the library laws that she forgets to express the welcome which is the unseen but solid foundation of a library. Children are often trying; their hands are perhaps not so clean as they should be, they do not always remember to speak softly, and many of their habits are irritating to a librarian who is trying to keep order among several dozen children and to maintain cleanliness and neatness among several hundred books. Some children are timid, they are easily bewildered by a stern, intolerant, or indifferent adult, and sometimes they do not understand so quickly as adults thing they should.

Attracting the Children

The children's librarian must be a combination of teacher, mother and guide. It is her privilege to win children to the love of good books. She may have to try one way after another, she may use visual aids, her own talents for story-telling, and the stimulation of surprise in the arrangement of the books, towards the end that the children may want to come, decide to remain, and look forward to coming again. It will be due to her efforts that the boys and girls awake to the treasures waiting for them on the shelves.

"We try various ways to get the children to read the nonfiction books" said the alert librarian of a city library. "We have some very fine books on science, nature, biography and other subjects, but if they are grouped on the nonfiction shelves the children may not take them. Therefore, whenever possible, we try to have two copies of especially good nonfiction books, and we place one copy on the fiction shelf. The children will take out the very same book again and again from that shelf when they would not look at it on the nonfiction side. If there are certain books in which I want to get them interested, I arrange a few of them on my desk. The children notice them at once and ask if they may take them out. Sometimes we group a few books on the tables for the same reason."

"We try to keep the books clean," said another librarian, looking proudly around the neat shelves. "Some of the books have covers which may be washed, which makes it easier. We try to get books covered with bright colors. I think our library made a mistake when it rebound the children's books in a dull green. There is talk of changing to a brighter binding because the children are more quickly attracted to a book with orange, red, or bright blue covers than to the same book bound in dark brown or green. We like a book that has a picture or some bright illustration on the cover, because the children enjoy it and are more apt to want it. We do everything possible to attract the child to the book, to create a bond between them."

Scrapbooks Handy

Another librarian spends part of her spare time in making scrapbooks for the children. She places these on the round tables that dot the large, sunny room, and often the little brothers and sisters of the children who are taking out books will be quietly entertained for a long time, leaving the older child free. This same librarian makes beautiful posters to adorn the top shelves, the window sills, and the bulletin boards of the children's room. Of course, both scrapbooks and posters center around the subject of books. If a vivid poster illustrates the story of a book, or creates interest and discussion, soon the children want to read the book itself.

"I tell them just enough about a book to rouse their curiosity and interest," said another librarian. "They come and ask me what the book is about and I start to tell the story, but I am careful to stop at an interesting point. It is important to study the children and to find the books that bring life to their faces and make their eyes shine when they tell us about them later. The children have faith in us, and even if they are doubtful about liking a book, they will take it if we assure them they will enjoy it. Of course we must understand the children."

Probably that is the secret of being a children's librarian, the "liberry lady" they love and trust, for it is an opportunity and a responsibility to understand which books will fill the children's needs and to understand the children well enough to guide them into the happy land of good books.

Learning Languages by Living Contact

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IN NO subject of the school curriculum is the new spirit more in evidence than in modern languages. Based, as it is, on the old classical system, this subject has, with the stimulus derived from improved international relationships, evolved into a living and vigorous medium of education in the broadest sense: this, without discarding the undisputed excellencies of the old literary system.

Retarded by the academic and pernicious examination system which refuses to move with the times, this reform has not yet reached general proportions, and the enlightened schoolmaster has to find ways and means within the restrictions imposed from without. There have been two courses open to the go-ahead school—to ignore the examinations (a policy pursued by one or two public schools which can afford to do so)—or to take the examinations as far as possible in one's stride while carrying on activities beyond the narrow prescribed confines, which lay little or no stress on the spoken tongue.

At this public school where many obligations force us to the second alternative, we have found means, thanks to a broad-minded headmaster, of giving to the teaching of languages a more comprehensive significance by making it a living and practical medium of contact with the youth of another nation whose language, traditions and characteristics we are endeavoring to understand. It is realised that many boys who are nonliterary will learn more of the language, as well as of other things, by keeping the study of it a living thing.

To Prepare For a Visit

As a means of preparing for exchange visits of groups of boys and masters, much is done from the beginning to lay stress on the spoken word. This object is attained in a variety of ways which, of course, are not new to many English schools: acting foreign playlets on simple everyday subjects, conversation on pictorial illustrations, the use of modern appliances to hand, such as the gramophone. This is backed up further by foreign correspondence and the taking of foreign periodicals which act as powerful stimuli.

The climax comes with the visit of a representative party from the school abroad (a Berlin Realgymnasium, in this case). One notices from the start how rapidly the reputed stiffness and insularity of the English boy thaw before the glow of German exuberance and intellectual self-confidence. The English boy shyly befriends his foreign guest—primarily from his sense of chivalry as a host, secondly out of a naïve curiosity and later, as he establishes points of contact, from real comradeship.

These exchange visits, involving, as they do, directly or indirectly the whole schools concerned, have many discernible permanent effects especially on the actual participants. The boys take a renewed interest in their language work in form—the practical mind of the English boy sees purpose in his "swotting," the school League of Nations branch receives a new impetus, there is a perceptible broadening of outlook all round. They no longer think of race or nationality as a barrier to friendship, but rather as a reason for it. The English and German boys find striking differences between their ways of life and outlook, but far from becoming sources of dissension or superiority, as they might have been in the old days, these differences are appreciated and sometimes discussed in the most friendly way.

Mutual Admiration

I find that our boys admire, if they do not envy, the Spartan existence of a German school holiday home, such as many town day schools run in the mountainous districts of Germany. They realize, too, the sacrifices that war exacts for many years from guiltless, nay, unborn generations, especially as in the German schools at the present moment, faced, as they are, by the prospect of a hard winter. Beginning by affecting to despise it, our boys have learned to appreciate the intellectual thoroughness of their German contemporaries, just as in their turn the latter appreciate the English boy's capacity for assuming responsibility and his sense of sportsmanship.

Such mutual admiration resulting inevitably in conscious or unconscious imitation of the best qualities in each nation and a broadening of outlook will, as they deepen with time and experience, do much to make our youth citizens of a new world, in which international suspicion and distrust will slowly but surely be eliminated.

W. J. STRACHAN.

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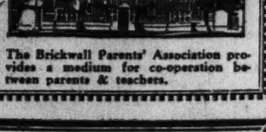

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THE HOME FORUM

On Audiences

THERE is one thing that all public speakers, musicians, actors, dramatists, and theater managers would like to know: just what it is that makes a group of persons differ, as a group, from any and all of its component parts. If only they could take plain John Smith—supposing that they could find him—and, having discovered precisely what he likes and will pay for in the way of lectures and music and plays, always thereafter produce just that sort of thing, with the confident expectation that the millions would pay for and like it, too, why then how simple the whole art and business of public entertainment would be! How simple, how lucrative, and how dull!

It would be dull because all the element of uncertainty and adventure would then be lost to drama, music, and oratory. The art of public appearances, which thrives by tentative and exploratory gropings in the unknown, would decline into a mere business, which in its turn would degrade itself by quantity production. We need not go beyond the present plight of the moving pictures to see that it is by no means good for our entertainers to be too sure of their audience. It is a fortunate thing, then, that few of them can ever feel sure at all. Plain John Smith has never yet been discovered; and, even if we should some day find him, we should soon learn that, whenever he sits down as a member of an audience, he becomes at once a different, a strange, a quite unpredictable person.

One may know even intimately all the members of a given audience, yet when one comes before them as a group that knowledge is of no avail and they are at once unknown. Audiences can be gay when composed of persons who seldom smile; they can be mirthless and imperturbable when made up of professional humorists; a company of business men may be fanciful and a group of poets may be utterly unimaginative. The only assertions that can be made quite confidently about audiences are not helpful: no two of them are alike, and each is different from what one had expected.

This, of course, is what makes public appearances of almost every sort so fascinating. With all one's care, one may fail; with all one's failures one may succeed past hope. Some audiences, though apparently friendly, will not be moved by one's utmost efforts; and others seem to do all the work themselves. Some sit passive and inert, as though they had done all that might be expected of them in purchasing their tickets; others coöperate, think and feel with you, grasp your meaning before it is uttered, meet you halfway, turn your solo into a chorus. And what a joy it is to drop for a time one's separateness, and to become part and parcel of that sympathetic unity, an active audience, which thrills in every member with one current of emotion or of thought! At such times there is so slight a difference between audience and performer that one need scarcely care whether one sits in the auditorium or stands on the stage; for every individual there present is playing his part in the production of one effect, essentially social and participative.

Such moments are necessarily rare, but they are perhaps the greatest reward that can ever come to the public performer. He knows when they are approaching as though by a sixth sense. If he is speaking, it suddenly comes over him that his words are no longer entirely his own—that he is merely the mouthpiece through which they sound, that they spring from elsewhere. If he sings, then it is as though he sang for all mankind. If he is playing an instrument, he forgets the stops or strings or keys, forgets all his technical skill, and plays better than he knows how to play. And this he owes in large part to his audience, which is lifting him to heights which he alone could scarcely have climbed.

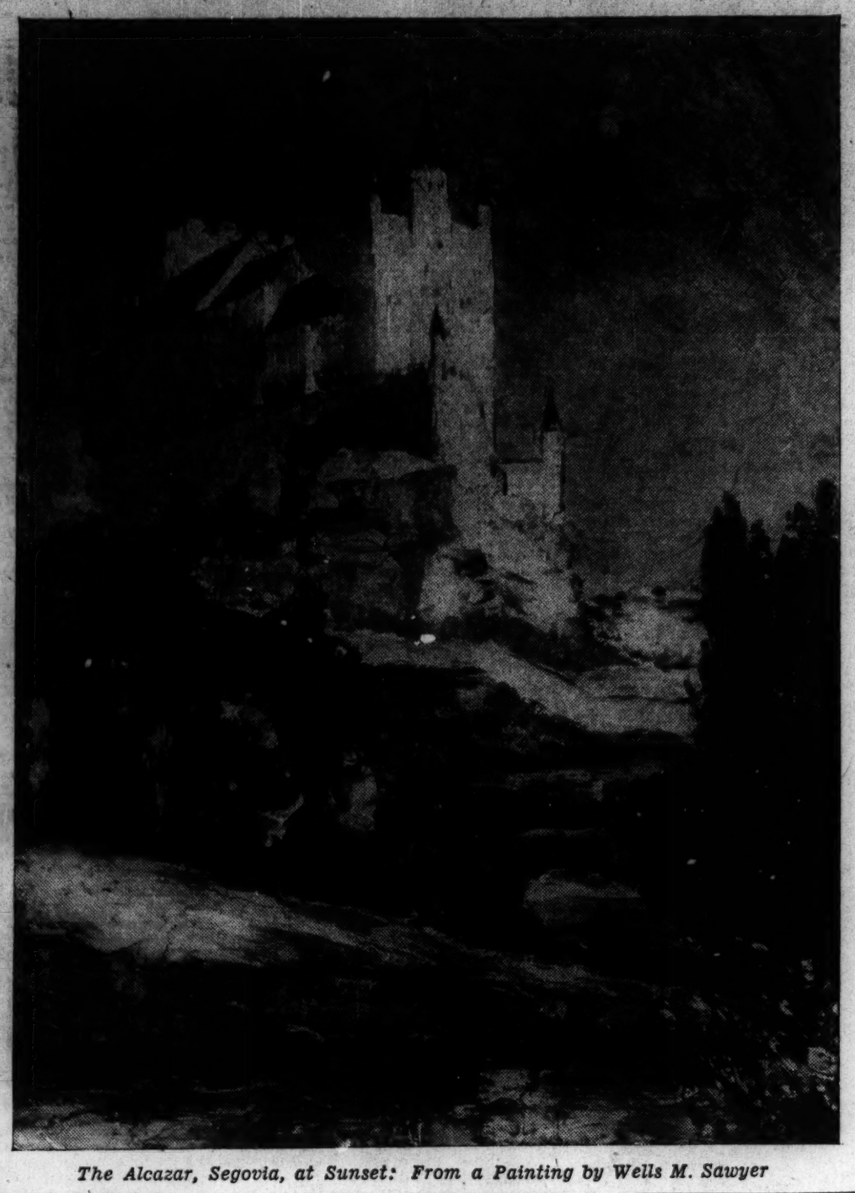
And yet, of course, this swift interaction between audience and performer is always reciprocal whenever it is successful. The actor, orator, singer, or virtuoso has really done his part, whether he knows how it was done or not, and it is by no means mere good fortune that governs in such things. By some method which eludes clear statement, he has produced an atmosphere of expectation, has drawn a charmed circle of quietness, which he then proceeds to fill. If we may judge from the numerous testimonies that have come down to us, Ralph Waldo Emerson had this particular kind of power in a high degree, and it may be that he owed it to the light of intellect that always shone in his face and to that golden voice of his which always seemed to be uttering wisdom. People did not always greatly care what Emerson said, and the simpler persons in his audiences certainly did not always know what he said; yet they flocked to hear him in great numbers, in all his journeyings from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. The reason for this seems to have been that Emerson had more than most men of this peculiar power which enables one to weld together a large company of the most diverse elements. Often, it may be, he did no more for his audiences than to produce the mood of expectation and the atmosphere of quiet, yet this too was something; it was much.

We have in our own time two artists who can suddenly thrill and polarize a crowd of five thousand chattering people merely by walking out upon a stage and standing still. What is the secret of this power in Kreisler and Paderewski? Well, for one thing, certainly, we must not ignore the fact that these two men know how to walk, and that they also know how to stand. But, of course, there is more than that. The history of their thoughts and their struggles is written in their faces, and this history speaks persuasively to everyone who has some history of his own. We are made to feel, by the manifest power and quiet of both men, that they are men first of all and virtuosos afterward. And then, in addition to all this, they have the enormous advantage of having been before the public for many years, so that we all know what they can do, and our expectation is already prepared. Undoubtedly this is one important reason for the fact that a concert by Paderewski or Kreisler is always certain to succeed. The audiences who hear these men are ready to do their part at the moment when the first note is struck.

Not only a great fame, but a great occasion, which brings together the man and the theme and the moment may provide this mood of expectation and consequent unity in an audience. Lincoln had such an occasion at Gettysburg. Lowell had another when he read his Commemoration Ode at Harvard. And even as we read in cold print today the words that these men spoke we thrill with the audiences of seventy years ago, and we, too, are caught up into the powerful mood which made the words forever memorable. Was it the President and the Poet who made these speeches, or was it the persons who heard them? Of course, it was both. The speakers understood that the mood they wished to express was already in existence; and that their work was almost done before they began to speak. Their success consisted partly in rising to an occasion and speaking the thoughts and feelings of those who heard them.

But this was not quite all. Lowell and Lincoln showed their skill and knowledge in forecasting the mood to which they were to speak, but they did not leave their audiences where they found them. That is what the mountebank and the demagogue do; these men were orators. They took their listeners where they were, but they led them on from there. They expressed the common thought, but also they expressed their own and made it the thought of all. Just herein lies the special glory of the successful performer of every sort: his service is indeed social and it depends upon collaboration, yet it is strongly individual, too. Without good audiences, he can do little. The best of audiences can do nothing without him.

ODELL SHEPARD.



The Alcazar, Segovia, at Sunset: From a Painting by Wells M. Sawyer

THE origin of the phrase, "Castles in Spain," with its happy connotation of all that is delightful, is easy to understand from a painting such as this. The Alcazar at Sunset is one of a group of paintings done by Mr. Sawyer, during a four-year residence in Spain. So successfully has the artist translated the warmth and glamour of the country into paint that an eminent Spanish architect and artist, seeing Mr. Sawyer's work in his studio, procured an invitation from the Spanish Government for an exhibition at the National Galleries in Madrid. This exhibit, held in 1928, received warm praise from Spanish critics; and, since that time the paintings have been shown in America, notably at the Milch Galleries in New York and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, where they are now on display.

In his outdoor work, Mr. Sawyer easily achieves a feeling of height and space which is readily apparent in the painting herewith reproduced. One looks up at the towering wall, crowned with turrets and bathed with late sunlight—the epitome of one's romantic conception of Spain, and at the same time Spain herself. For some years Mr. Sawyer has been closely identified with American painting, having exhibited in important galleries throughout the country.

Brot

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BROT war von jeher ein solch wichtiger Bestandteil der menschlichen Nahrung, daß das Wort allgemein die bildliche Bedeutung von Versorgung oder Lebensunterhalt angenommen hat. Als daher der Prophet Jesaja sein Volk fragte: „Warum zählet ihr Geld dar, da kein Brot ist, und tut Arbeit, davon ihr nicht satt werden könnt?", zergliederte er eine irrige Gesinnung. Er zeigte ihnen, was auch ein Prophet den Menschen heute zeigen könnte, daß sie ganz in materiellem Denken und Trachten aufgingen, und daß sie sich im Wohlstand oder in der Armut, in Freud oder Leid, von ihrer Erkenntnis des einen wahren Gottes abgewandt und deren Nutzanwendung vernachlässigt hatten. Daher waren sie ohne Brot,—ohne echten Unterhalt oder wahre Befriedigung; und er forderte sie auf, ihr Denken auf Gott zu richten, über geistige Wirklichkeiten nachzudenken.

Diese Aufforderung, sich an Gott zu wenden, geistige Nahrung zu suchen, ist ein passender Hinweis auf das Bedürfnis der seelisch oder körperlich hungernden Volksmassen unserer Zeit. Die Menschenkinder brauchen jedoch nur an der himmlischen Fülle teilzunehmen, die für alle, die Gott suchen, vorgesehen ist. Als der Prophet auf das Heilmittel für die herrschenden Zustände seiner Zeit und wahrlich auch unserer Zeit hinwies, äußerte er den geistigen Aufruf: „Esset das Gute". „Das Gute essen" bedeutet am Guten in Gedanken teilnehmen, es in sich aufnehmen, so daß es geradezu die Substanz unseres Wesens wird—oder vielmehr als die Substanz unseres Wesens erkannt wird.

Da der Prophet die Wahrheit über Gottes Beziehung zu Seinen Kindern kannte, sah er etwas, was zu allen anderen Zeiten ebenso wahr ist wie damals, als er sein Volk feierlich ermahnte, zur echten Gottesverehrung zurückzukehren. Wie wahr das war, was er sah, geht daraus hervor, daß der große Meister Jahrhunderte später mit Bezug auf den Christus, den er den Menschen offenbarte, erklärte: „Ich bin das Brot des Lebens. Wer zu mir kommt, den wird nicht hungern; und wer an mich glaubt, den wird nimmermehr dürsten". Diese unsterblichen Worte zeigen, daß die hungernden Sterblichen so aufrichtig wie die ihm zuhörenden Jünger beten müssen: „Herr, gib uns allewege solch Brot". Jesus häufte keine weltliche Substanz an; dennoch konnte er Brot—Trost für die Leidtragenden, Speise für die Menge, Heilung für alle, die ihn suchten—austeilen. Und er lehrte, daß alle, die seine Lehren verstehen und befolgen, die Beweiskraft haben werden—Brot im geistigen Sinne empfangen und, nachdem sie im Bewußtsein daran teilgenommen haben, sehen werden, daß es sich in den Bedürfnissen des täglichen Lebens buchstäblich bekundet.

Durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird "das Brot des Lebens", doe einzig wirkliche Substanz, den Mühseligen und Hungernden wieder dargeboten. Die vom Propheten erkannte, von Chistus Jesus dargebotene und in der Christlichen Wissenschaft wieder dargelegte immer gegenwärtige, unwandelbare Wahrheit ist das Brot, an dem jedermann umsonst teilnehmen kann; und indem wir an diesem Brot teilnehmen, wird es die Substanz unseres Denkens und befriedigt somit alle unsere Bedürfnisse. Hierüber schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 196): „Das Gute im Dasein, das geistig Unentbehrliche, ist euer tägliches Brot. Arbeitet und betet darum". Durch ihre Lehren haben viele die Macht rechten Wissens, wie man Mangel oder Begrenzung entgegentritt, beweisen gelernt. Wie dieses ernährende Gute sich geradezu als die Substanz unseres bewußten Daseins erweist, ist in den Worten der Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 222) erklärt: „Wahrheit erneuert dieses fleischliche Gemüt und speist den Gedanken mit dem Brot des Lebens". Im Denken müssen wir „das Brot des Lebens" annehmen, das erhält und befriedigt, wie die Materialität es nie kann.

Materielle Theorien machen geltend, daß die Substanz der Welt zuweilen nicht vorhanden sei; daß an einem Platze mehr Substanz sei als an einem andern; daß sie ungleichmäßig verteilt sei; daß manche Leute mehr erlangen können als andere. Das Problem ist also, daß jeder erlangt, was er unter Genüge, unter Versorgung versteht. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft versteht man darunter in erster Linie ein Problem des Denkens, des eigenen geistigen Verständnisses, der eigenen geistigen Verwirklichung und Berichtigung. Der Psalmist erklärt: „Die Erde ist voll der Güte des Herrn". Mehr kann uns nicht not tun. Und wer der Annahme nach etwas Materielles braucht, muß tatsächlich in erster Linie wissen, daß Gott den Menschen zum Herrn über Seiner Hände Werk gemacht hat. Wer diese Wahrheit des Seins kennt, an dem Brot des Guten teilnimmt und es in sich aufnimmt, kann geistige Harmonie verwirklichen und infolgedessen sehen, wie sich alles bekundet, was zu harmonischem Leben nötig ist, ganz gleich, ob das besondere Bedürfnis bezahlte Arbeit, eine behagliche Wohnung oder Freundschaft, kurzum Brot sei, das bildlich die in allen notwendigen äußeren Dingen bekundete wahre Substanz bedeutet.

Jesus versicherte seine Nachfolger immer wieder, daß Gottes Güte zur Verfügung steht, und daß Gott alle, die auf Ihn trauen, auf den rechten Weg führt, und er hinterließ den Menschen das große Gebet, in dem die Bitte vorkommt: „Unser täglich Brot gib uns heute". Mrs. Eddy legt diese Worte so aus: *„Gib uns Gnade für heute; speise die darbende Liebe"* (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 17). Kann es jemand, der die Bedeutung dieses Gebets einigermaßen erfaßt, an Brot—an kundgewordenem Guten—fehlen?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Bread

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BREAD has for so long constituted such an important part of the human family's food supply that the word has assumed a figurative meaning of sustenance or support of life in general. When, therefore, the prophet Isaiah asked his people, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not?" he gave an analysis of a mistaken mental attitude. He was showing them, as a prophet might show the people of today, that their thoughts and interests were absorbed in material ways, and that in their wealth or poverty, their pleasure or sorrow, they had turned from and neglected to utilize their knowledge of the one true God. They were thus without bread,—without genuine sustenance or satisfaction; and he called upon them to incline their thoughts to God, to meditate on spiritual realities.

This call to turn to God, to seek spiritual nourishment, appropriately points to the need of the mentally or physically hungering multitudes of the present time. The children of men have, however, but to partake of the heavenly bounty prepared for all who seek God. In pointing out the remedy for the prevailing conditions of his time, and indeed for our time also, the prophet uttered the spiritual call, "Eat ye that which is good." To eat "that which is good" means mentally to partake of, assimilate, good, so that it becomes—or rather is found to be—the very substance of one's being.

The prophet, in knowing the truth of God's relationship to His children, was seeing something which was as true at all other times as it was when he was solemnly admonishing his people to return to genuine worship of God. How true was his vision is seen in the fact that, centuries later, the great Master, in speaking of the Christ, whom he was revealing to men, said, "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst." These immortal words show how sincerely earth's hungering ones need to pray, as did the listening disciples, "Lord, evermore give us this bread." Jesus accumulated none of the world's substance, yet he had bread to share: comfort to the sorrowing, food for the multitudes, healing for all who sought him. And he taught that all who understood and followed his teachings should have the power of demonstration—should receive bread, in its spiritual sense, and, having mentally partaken of it, should see it made manifest in the literal necessaries of daily living.

Through the revelation of Christian Science "the bread of life," the only real substance, is again being set before the heart-weary and famishing. The ever present, unchanging truth, discerned by the prophet, presented by Christ Jesus, and restated in Christian Science, is the bread of which everyone may freely partake; and, through the partaking of it, this bread becomes the substance of one's thinking, thereby supplying one's every need. Of this, Mary Baker Eddy says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 196): "The good in being, even the spiritually indispensable, is your daily bread. Work and pray for it." Through her teachings many have learned to demonstrate the power of right knowing to meet the condition called lack or limitation. How this nourishing good is proved to be the very substance of one's conscious existence is explained in Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 222), "Truth regenerates this fleshly mind and feeds thought with the bread of Life." It is in one's own thinking that one must accept "the bread of Life," which sustains and satisfies as materiality can never do.

Material theories claim that the world's substance is sometimes absent; that there is more of it in one place than in another; that it is unevenly distributed; that some persons can obtain more of it than can others. The problem, then, is that each shall obtain what to him means sufficiency, supply. In Christian Science this is understood to be primarily a mental problem, one of individual spiritual understanding, realization, adjustment. The Psalmist declared, "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord." Nothing more than this can be needed. And each one who, in belief, needs something material, actually needs first to know man's God-given dominion over all the works of His hands. Knowing this truth of being, partaking of and assimilating the bread of good, enables one to realize spiritual harmony and, consequently, to see made manifest whatever is necessary to harmonious experience, whether the specific need be for remunerative work or for the comfort of home and friends—in short, for bread, which figuratively denotes true substance, made manifest in all needful outward things.

Repeatedly assuring his followers of the available goodness of God, who directs in right ways them that trust in Him, Jesus bequeathed to mankind that great prayer in which occurs the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread." These words Mrs. Eddy interprets thus (Science and Health, p. 17): *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* Can anyone who measurably grasps the meaning of this prayer lack bread—manifested good?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Career of Grasse

Grasse lies on a green slope at the foot of sheltering hills and in full view of the sea. From its height of one thousand feet a glorious stretch of undulating country sweeps down to the Mediterranean, some seven or eight miles to the south. The position of the town is suggestive of great ease. It is comparable to that of a man stretched out on a bank in the sun, with his hands under his head, his hat tilted over his eyes and with a rock behind him to ward away unkindly winds. It is a gentle and contented place, quiet and yet busy in its own peculiar way.

The history of Grasse is modest and unemotional. It has always been a shy town, glad to be left alone and to keep itself untroubled by the world. It does not pretend to be very old. It is said that Roman coins have been discovered in Grasse, but this means little, for that imperious, but careless people, appear to have dropped money here and there all over the country. One wonders whether, when England is dug up by archæologists two thousand years hence, half-crowns and coppers will be found among the ruins of its towns in anything like the profusion with which the currency of Rome was scattered.

Grasse appears to emerge into the light of history some time in the twelfth century in association with Raymond Berenger and his famous seneschal Homée de Villeneuve. Its reputation has been largely commercial. Terrin in the "Précis de l'Histoire de Provençe" says that "this town in the twelfth century supplied the whole of France, Italy and Spain with its famous leather, soap and oil skilfully purified"; while another author goes further and affirms "that the whole of Europe obtained its soap from Grasse."

Grasse began its career in the twelfth century as a little republic in alliance—for purposes of mutual protection—with Pisa. This form of government was maintained until 1226. When wars were raging in the country around and towns were being besieged, looted or burned, Grasse remained unmoved. It looked on from a distance, lifted its hands in horror and went on with its soap-making. It was never a quarrelsome town, and never ambitious of power. It was more keenly concerned with the purity of its oils and the sweetness of its scents. It took a motherly interest in its unfortunate neighbors, and became a place of refuge for troubled people along the ever-troubled coast. . . .

The old town of Grasse is very picturesque and abounding in interest. Being placed upon a slope, it comes to pass that its ways are steep. The houses are tall and the lanes are narrow, so the place is full of shadows. The streets ramble and wind about in that leisurely manner which is characteristic of Grasse, until they become a veritable tangle. The stranger wandering through Grasse is apt, after traversing many streets, to find himself in the exact spot whence he started. It is not wise to ask one's way in Grasse, but merely to drift about, from lane to lane, until the object sought is stumbled on. It will be met with in time.

—From "The Riviera of the Corniche Road," by SIR FREDERICK TREVES.

Where the Birds Nest

He was an excellent shoeblack, one of the best I have ever known. He took pride in every pair of shoes which came his way, and his manner of looking at the results of his work, with his head on one side, inspired you with the same sense of pride in your footwear when you finally left him.

He handled the shoes in a delicate way as though they were something precious, and I have counted half a dozen varieties of brown polish and an equal number of rags and pads on his stand at one time. He treated each shoe with the same serious attention, no matter how smart, or how poor and old, it might happen to be.

I used to look for his scarlet coat directly I emerged from the gloom of the station; it was the first bright spot of color to greet one, and standing there, with a foot lifted upon his little rest, I would be told the early news of the day. Shoeblacks always get the news before other people, picking it up automatically in some strange fashion, like press men.

And then one morning after a holiday, I found his pitch occupied by another red-coated man. My friend, he told me, had gone to live in the country. I was not altogether surprised. Sometimes, on his knees at my feet, he had looked up at me in the middle of a sentence, and I had caught an expression in his face which told me things. His father, I knew, had a place down Surrey way, where he grew vegetables for Covent Garden Market. "A nice little bit of land, you know," he had said. "Greens, spuds, celery; runners and peas in season. Works on it hisself. Always at it. Got a patch for flowers, too. Markets 'em at the Garden, you know. You'd see 'em comin' in of a mornin' if you was here a bit earlier; he passes this way—that's why I holds on to this pitch."

"Has he gone to join his father?" I asked the newcomer, lifting my other foot to the rest.

He squeezed a dot of cream onto the toe and rubbed it over and round the sides.

"I didn't hear rightly where 'e's gone," he replied. "Always 'ankerin' after gettin' out of town, you know; never really settled, as they say."

* * *

I recollected a conversation we had had one evening as I passed into the station yard on my way home. The starlings on the old cross were making enough noise to drown the incessant traffic, and I paused to laugh at their excitement. My friend was sitting on his low black box reading an evening paper, with his legs stretched out in front of him, and he cocked one eye up at the cross.

"Ever 'eard the likes o' that?" he said with a grin.

"I saw them crossing the sky in battalions ten minutes ago," I said. "What brings them back?"

He shook his head. "That's wot beats me," he replied. "I've asked meself that very question time and again. When they've got out why doesn't they stay out, I say. It's strange the way the city draws some kinds of 'em—like folks, you know."

He put down his paper on his knees the better to get his meaning over. "Take a fine day, now," he said. "First thing of a Saturday mornin' off goes the young chaps, shoals of 'em, and girls, too, and children, fightin' at the bookin' office for tickets, and fightin' again at the train for seats. Out they goes to the country, all the lot of 'em, and you'd think to see the trouble they takes that they've done with the city for good. Not a bit of it! Soon as the sun goes down, soon as the air begins to nip, they turns round and comes back again. I've watched 'em, and listened to 'em, week after week, crossin' them cobbles there, and talkin' fit to bust theirselves—like them starlin's, full of it, you know!"

* * *

I watched the newcomer whisking the rag back and forth across the toe with a springing movement unfamiliar to me.

"Do you think he will settle out there?" I asked.

"You can never tell," he replied.

Each evening I watch the starlings passing like shadows above the Thames. I hear their chatter, mingling with the city's voice. I fancy I catch bits of conversation, something about ploughed land and cornfields; and trees and barns and granaries. I stand at the station corner and see the happy folk pouring out and turning contentedly each to his own home; little black city birds who love the roofs and chimneys.

* * *

Six months have passed and my friend is still away. He was born in the country, he grew up with the touch of country air upon him. Perhaps there is a nest hidden away somewhere among the fields that has for years been calling him home.

Scarf Dance

The table groans beneath its weight of books
While scholars frown perplexedly. One cries,
"It shall be known to us in length of days
Why earth moves regularly; why suns rise;
And men appear." He grasps with fresher zeal
Some ancient script, determined to unseal
Messages locked up ten thousand years.

The swinging pendulum consumes the night.
The students hear no harmony of light
Nor see Terpsichore upon a sword,
Northern phenomenon with silvern toes,
Balancing blade-wise, shadow-slight,
Her flexible steel fingers tossing streams
Moon-colored to the farthest rim of height.

A savant's yellow hands turn over leaves
Of dictionaries: White electric lamps
Maintain a steady glare. No student speaks
Or notes the slender triangle which slopes
Beneath the heavy curtains. None looks out
To see night's dancer pass the movement on
To supple-limbed Aurora, twirling scarfs
Of lemon-gold with coral stitches hemmed,
Or watch her pile them fold on flaming fold
Till color into soundless music turns,
And all earth's melody in color burns.

The scholars, with amazing reverence, look
For "Solar System" in a printed book.

P. P. STRACHAN.

The Silence of the Grand Cañon

Reams of fair white paper have been covered with adjective-besprinkled accounts of its size, grandeur, and majesty; its myriad formations, its geological wonders, and its unbelievable depth of color. But one thing above all others strikes me every time I see it—and that is its silence! . . .

The ocean—particularly when the breakers crash in white foam on a rocky headland under the spur of a seaborn gale—is magnificent, awe-inspiring, even terrible. The High Sierras, or the Rockies, with their vistas of craggy peaks and timbered slopes, are grand. The great geysers of the Yellowstone, the gaudy coloring of their deposits, are weird, fantastic, and unbelievable. But with all of them there is an appeal to the ear as well as to the eye. Their grandeur is not only visible, but audible. The ocean surges and crashes, the pines sway in the winds that whistle through their branches, the geysers roar with a blast that can be heard for miles. Even in the depths of such great caverns as Mammoth Cave or Carlsbad one can hear, afar off, the faint splash of dripping water or the clatter of flying chips as a stalactite, centuries in the making, falls to the rocky floor.

But over the Grand Cañon broods a hush that is beyond human conception. The wind may sigh softly, or even shriek through the limbs of the gnarled piñons and cedars on the rim, but no echo comes from the mighty gulf. The great crimson buttes and the scarlet capes that thrust out from the Redrock Wall seem to quiver in the midday heat; their colors soften and they draw back, ponderously, yet gracefully, in the evening shadows, or the clouds of a wintry morning. But it is all done soundlessly.—HOFFMAN BIRNEY, in "Roads to Roam."

Poetry

A fountain leaping—
Throwing prismed cadence
Up to the sun!
Streams of arched radiance
By beauty rounded—
Dreams imprisoned
In rhythmic song!

—ELIZABETH WARREN JONES, in "By Way of the Sky."

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FLUCTUATIONS MOVING WITHIN NARROW GROOVE

Short Covering Reduces or Cancels Early Losses—Trading Light

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—The familiar bogey of dividend shrinkage once more reared its head in the stock market today.

Despite the fact that recent prices generally have been regarded as discounting further dividend cuts, reductions by such companies as American Smelting and Santa Fe Railroad brought fresh recessions. Suspension of Gurnett & Co., a prominent New England brokerage house, had little effect on the market, save in a few issues in which the firm was interested.

Waldorf System, in which the New England firm was said to have been particularly interested, broke about 6 points, then recovered slightly. Ludlum Steel also dropped rather sharply.

Short covering in the afternoon reduced or canceled moderate early losses by leading stocks. Santa Fe Railroad, after dropping 4½ on the dividend reduction, got back half of its break.

American Telephone recovered a 2-point drop. Fractional losses in U. S. Steel, General Motors, General Electric and Consolidated Gas were made up.

Total transactions were under 1,500,000 shares.

Dividend Reductions

Santa Fe's reduction of the quarterly dividend to $1.50 from $2.50 was perhaps a little more drastic than had been expected in some quarters. Wall Street forecasts of the new dividend had ranged from $2 to $1.50. American Smelting's cut from 37½ cents to 12½ cents appeared, also, to have been somewhat sharper than had been expected in some quarters.

Another important dividend due for action this week is that of Westinghouse Electric. On the basis of recent dividends, the stock is currently selling to yield more than 10 per cent, which may be regarded as indicating doubt over maintenance of the $2.50 annual rate.

The progress of the bill in Congress creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is being watched with keen interest in Wall Street, where the measure is much favored. It is felt that this corporation would prove much more effective in restoring public confidence than the National Credit Corporation.

Financial leaders point to the annual bank statements now being published as clear evidence of the need of restoring confidence. While the high degree of liquidity shown by leading banks may prove a balm to depositors, the fact that banks felt that they should maintain such liquidity impairs their service to commerce.

Bond Prices Sag

Lack of interest in the bond market today caused prices to continue their sagging trend.

Railroad issues generally were easy despite yesterday's decision of a reduction of grain rates. Some of the low-priced loans were inclined to move up early in the day, but they later reacted when bidding diminished.

Weakness characterized the list of United States Government obligations, the Treasury loans especially falling half a point or more on sparse sales. Treasury financing and uncertainty regarding details of the new dividend had ranged from $2 to $1.50. American Smelting's cut from 37½ cents to 12½ cents appeared, also, to have been somewhat sharper than had been expected in some quarters.

BERLIN STOCK PRICES FIRM

BERLIN, Jan. 5—Unofficial stock market in Berlin has been firm since Christmas due to reports of Franco-British accord on debts. Another factor has been unusual reinvestment of year-end interest and dividend receipts. Siemens & Halske shares are up 13 and I. G. Farben 15. Call money is quoted 7½ per cent to 9 per cent, monthly 8 per cent to 11½ per cent, and bankers' acceptances 7 per cent. Reichsbank position over the year-end is relatively satisfactory. Note circulation is 4 per cent above a year ago.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Chase National Bank as of Dec. 31 had total resources of $1,988,669,000. Combined capital, surplus and undivided profits were $201,075,000, surplus totaling $124,000,000 and undivided profits $19,075,093. Deposits were $1,459,114,886. A reserve for taxes, interest and contingencies, etc., of $25,475,337 was set aside. Investments in U. S. Government securities were $162,946,000 while holdings in state, municipal and other securities and stock in Federal Reserve Bank totaled $165,155,000.

GLIDDEN COMPANY PROFIT

Glidden Company reports for fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1931, net profit after all charges, including depreciation and interest, of $261,380, equivalent after subsidiary preferred dividends to $2.49 a share on 69,000 shares of $7 prior preference stock. This compares with net profit in the preceding fiscal year of $11,366. Deficit in the latest year after prior preference dividends was $333,888, compared with $1,846,618 a year ago. Sales totaled $28,505,172, compared with $36,434,053 in year to Oct. 31, 1930.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Commercial National Bank & Trust Company in its statement as of Dec. 31, last, had indicated earnings for 1931 equal to $17.78 a share on the capital stock. Total resources at the year-end were $86,972,785 and deposits $58,323,192. Capital funds amount to $16,236,611, after transferring $1,500,000 to contingent reserves during 1931 and after payment of $700,000 in dividends.

REYNOLDS SPRING CO. LOSS

DETROIT, Jan. 5—Reynolds Spring Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1931, net loss of $62,887 after depreciation and interest. In the first nine months of 1930 Reynolds Spring Company and subsidiaries reported consolidated net loss of $329,188 after depreciation and interest.

CARACAS SUGAR LOSS

Caracas Sugar Company reports for fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1931, net loss after depreciation and other adjustments of $447,348, compared with net loss in the preceding fiscal year of $334,800. Deficit as of Sept. 30, last, was $3,087,036, compared with $2,609,976 the year before.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 5	Jan. 4
14¼	2		Abitibi Pow & P	100	3	3	3	..	..
106½	96	7	Abraham & S pf	1000	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..	..
23½	3½	..	Adams Express	1300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	..
33⅛	22½	2	Adams Millis	200	24¼	24½	24½	24½	..
30	13¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
100¾	47¾	4½†	Air Reduction	3100	47¾	46⅝	47¼	46½	..
30½	7	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	12¼	12	12¼	12	..
9	2¾	..	Albany FW Pap	300	2¾	2⅝	2¾	3	..
12¾	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	300	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
59⅛	1⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	..
48¼	10	.60	Allegheny Steel	60	12	12	12	12	..
182¾	64	6†	Allied Chem	31800	64⅞	62¼	62¼	63¾	..
126	100	7	Allied Chem pf	300	110	110	110	106	..
42⅝	10½	1	Allis Chalmers	700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	00¼	..
33	11¼	2	Amerada	2800	13½	13¼	13⅜	13	..
63⅜	12¼	2	Am Bank Note	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	..	..
124⅝	71	7	Am Brak Shoe pf	10	73½	73½	73½	..	..
129¾	58½	5†	Am Can	31500	86⅛	84½	85⅝	85⅝	..
80	20¾	7	Am Car & F pf	210	27	26	27	28	..
48¾	30¼	3†	Am Chicle	1600	36½	35	36¼	36	..
14½	5	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	7	7	7	7	..
35⅛	7⅝	..	Am European	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
61¾	8½	..	Am & For Pwr	2600	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝	..
100	20	7	Am & For Pow 7	1000	26⅞	26	26	28	..
79½	10	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	400	13¼	11¾	13¼	13¾	..
100⅜	4	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5	5	5	5	..
30	7½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	11	11	11	10	..
31¾	10½	2	Am Ice	1900	13	12	12	12¾	..
26	5	..	Am International	1500	5½	5	5½	5	..
30¾	5	..	Am Locomotive	100	6	6	6	..	..
32¾	4½	..	Am Metal	1200	5½	5	5½	5¾	..
39	1	..	Am Nat Gas pf	60	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
57¼	25	3†*	Am News	30	31	30	30	31	..
64⅝	11¾	1	Am Power & Lt	800	13½	13¼	13¾	13½	..
21½	5	.60	Am Radiator	4200	7	6¼	6¾	6¾	..
37⅝	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	..
66	19¼	5	Am Safety Razor	400	22¼	21⅜	22¼	21⅝	..
58½	17⅛	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	18000	18	13⅝	13⅞	16	..
102⅜	45	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	46	41	41	41	..
138½	75	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	73	73	73	76	..
4½	¾	..	Am Solvents & C	200	¾	¾	¾	..	..
31¼	5	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	5½	5¾	5¾	6¾	..
113	68	7	Am Steel F pf	60	71	69	69	..	..
48¾	33	2½†	Am Stores	300	33½	33¼	33¼	33¾	..
60	34½	5	Am Sugar Ref	600	38	34¾	35	35⅞	..
108½	84½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	85¼	85	85	85	..
201⅜	112¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	49500	110½	107¾	109¼	109⅞	..
39¾	23¼	3	Am Wat Wks	3100	27¼	25⅝	26¾	25½	..
107	65½	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	70	70	70	..	..
11⅞	2⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	..
40	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	700	16¾	15½	16	15½	..
8¾	2½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	3	2⅝	2⅝	..	..
43¼	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	6400	9⅜	9	9	9⅜	..
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	6100	14	13	13¾	14½	..
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅞	¼	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
47	5½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	..
28⅞	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2	1¾	1¾	2¼	..
29⅜	5¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	900	6¾	6	6¼	6½	..
202⅜	79¼	6	Atchison T & SF	17900	79½	78¼	78	80	..
120	25	4	Atl Coast Line	400	27	25½	27	25¼	..
23⅝	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	3800	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞	..
54	18	4	Atlas Powder	500	18¼	17½	17½	18⅜	..
98⅞	77¼	6	Atlas Powder pf	210	76	74½	74½	78½	..
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	28100	123½	115¾	119¾	119	..
28	14½	1½	Austin Nichols	50	14½	14½	14½	14½	..
6¼	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
			—B—						
27⅞	4¾	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5¼	4⅞	5	4⅞	..
104½	15	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	17	17	17	16¼	..
81⅞	7	..	Balt & Ohio	6400	13¾	12¾	13⅝	13⅝	..
80¼	25	4	Balt & Ohio pf	400	29	28	29	30	..
14½	4	..	Barnsdall A	600	4½	4	4⅜	4½	..
35½	12⅜	1	Bendix Aviation	19600	16¼	15½	15¾	16½	..
46¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	1100	21¼	20⅝	21	20⅝	..
79⅜	17¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	4104	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛	..
123⅞	60	7	Beth Steel pf	400	62	61⅝	62	..	..
43	15½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	17¼	17¼	17½	18¼	..
17¼	2	..	Booth Fish lpf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..	..
76½	35½	3†	Borden	9200	36¾	34¾	35⅝	35¾	..
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	600	9¼	9	9	9¼	..
22¾	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	1900	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
69⅜	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1800	31½	30½	31½	31	..
129⅜	72¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1400	74	72½	73½	75	..
9½	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	..
20⅞	3¼	3	Bucyrus Erie	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..	..
34⅞	4⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	5¾	5½	5½	..	..
12	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	200	2⅞	2½	3⅛	3¼	..
23	3⅜	..	Bullard	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	400	11	10⅝	11⅛	11⅜	..
104	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	54½	54½	54½	..	..
20⅜	3	..	Butterick	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	..
69¾	10⅞	..	Byers	7200	11	10½	10⅞	11	..
			—C—						
16	5¾	1	Campbell Wy&C	900	6	5⅝	6	..	..
17⅜	2⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3½	3	3½	3¼	..
45	10⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	10¼	10	10⅛	10¾	..
45⅜	10¾	1	Canadian Pacific	1500	11½	11⅜	11½	11¾	..
33	13¼	..	Case Thresh	29600	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜	..
52½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	200	12	11	12	11	..
37¾	7⅜	..	Celotex Co pf	10	7	7	7	..	..
15¾	11	1½	Central Aguirre	1400	12	11½	12	12½	..
30½	9⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	4000	11⅜	9⅞	11⅛	10¾	..
74	1¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	2½	2½	2½	..	..
23¼	3¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	5⅜	5	5	5⅜	..
54⅛	13⅜	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	15¼	14½	15¼	14½	..
46½	23⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	8700	26¾	25¼	26¼	25⅞	..
27½	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	9½	9⅜	9⅜	10	..
3⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	..
18⅜	2¼	..	Chi & St P pf	1600	3	2¾	2¾	3¼	..
45½	5	..	Chi & N western	800	6¼	6	6	6½	..
15½	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4	3⅞	4	4	..
65½	7⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	8¾	8½	8¾	..	..
90	10⅜	..	Chi R I & P 6%	100	11½	11½	11½	12	..
101	14	..	Chi R I & P 7%	100	16¼	15	16¼	15½	..
23	8	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	..	..
33¾	5½	2	Childs Company	1300	5¾	5½	5⅞	5¾	..
38	11½	..	Chile Copper	100	8	8	8½	8⅝	..
25¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	4900	13	12½	12¾	12⅝	..
37⅜	25½	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	100	26½	26	26½	26¼	..
70	63½	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	68	68	68	..	..
170	97½	7½	Coca Cola	10600	101	97½	98¼	100¼	..
53½	45¾	3	Coca Cola A	100	46	45¼	45¾	46	..
60⅛	24	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	400	27¼	26½	26⅞	26⅝	..
45⅝	11⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	7300	12⅜	11⅞	12	12¼	..
109¼	70	6	Columbia G pf A	100	64	64	64	65	..
111⅝	32	4	Columbian Carb	2100	32	30	31	31½	..
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	900	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½	..
35⅞	19⅛	3	Comm Cred A	100	20	19½	20	20	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15½	..
21½	6¾	1	Commn Solvents	2500	8	7⅝	8	7¾	..
12	2	.30	Comwlth & Sn	6400	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝	..
14¾	6⅞	1	Congoleum Nairn	900	8	8	8	8	..
18⅞	7¾	2	Consol Film I pf	1500	9¼	8¾	9	..	..
109⅝	57¼	4	Cnsol Gas	14700	57½	55¾	56¾	56⅜	..
109	88	5	Consol Gas pf	100	90	90	90	90	..
15⅞	8½	1	Consol Laundries	200	9¼	9	9½	9	..
42½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	11	11	11	..	..
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
62⅜	30½	2½	Cont Can	3600	32¾	31¾	32¾	32¼	..
16⅞	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
51⅞	18½	2.40	Cont Insurance	200	19½	19½	19½	19¾	..
4½	2	..	Cont Motors	400	1½	1	1	1⅛	..
12	5	..	Cont Oil	1400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	..
12	¼	..	Cont Shares	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	..
86⅝	36¼	3	*Corn Products	1900	37½	37	37½	38	..
18	2⅞	..	Coty	1300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	..
19⅜	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	10½	10¼	10¼	..	..
8¾	2⅛	..	Crosley Radio	100	3	3	3	..	..
38¼	13¾	2.40	Crown Cork & S	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..	..
5⅞	1	..	Cuban Bus	200	1	1	1	..	..
35	6	..	Cuban Am S pf	70	7½	7½	7½	8	..
2⅝	⅛	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	..
48⅞	29	4	*Cudahy Packing	300	30¾	30½	30½	31	..
5⅞	1	..	Curtis-Wright	1400	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
8½	1⅜	..	Curtis-Wright A	100	2	1⅞	2	1⅞	..
112	80	7	Cushman 7%	100	80	70½	70½	..	..
107	68	8	Cushman 8%	10	70	67	70	68½	..
			—D—						
157¼	64	9	Del & Hudson	400	66	66	66	69½	..
102	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	900	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅝	..
193	110½	8	Detroit Edison	600	112	108	109	..	..
23	10⅜	1	Diamond Match	500	13	12½	12½	12½	..
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	200	7⅝	7½	7½	7½	..
27½	20½	3½	Dresser A	400	20	19⅜	19⅜	..	..
27	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	14	13	14	14	..
18	10⅜	2	Dresser B	100	10½	10½	10½	10½	..
21¼	7¾	1¼	Douglas-A	100	8	7¾	8	8	..
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	35700	50¾	48	48¾	49½	..
107½	92¾	5	Duquesne Ltpf	100	91	91	91	..	..
			—E—						
185¾	77	5†	Eastman Kodak	4000	74½	73	73½	73⅞	..
21⅞	5⅜	..	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	..
69	7½	..	Eitingon S pf	300	11½	10¼	11½	10	..
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	21600	28⅜	25⅝	28¼	27¾	..
68	7½	..	Eitingon S pf	300	11½	10¼	11½	10	..
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	21600	28⅜	24⅝	25⅞	27¾	..
9	2½	1	Elec Mus Ind	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
60⅜	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	9400	11½	10¼	10⅝	10½	..
108¼	41	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	48	48	48	50	..
98¼	32	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	41	40	40	..	..
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	400	26¼	25½	26¼	26⅜	..
49⅛	15	1.80	Engineers Pub S	300	18¼	18	18	..	..
35⅜	18½	2½	Equitable Off Bg	100	19	19	19	19	..
39¾	5	..	Erie RR	300	6	5¼	6	6	..
45½	6⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	8	..
25	10	..	Exchange Buffet	200	11¼	10½	11	..	..
			—F—						
12	3	..	Fairbanks pf	10	3	3	3	..	..
24	4½	..	Fashion Park pf	100	5½	5	5	..	..
30	3	..	Fed Water Serv	700	3¼	3½	3½	3½	..
66¼	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	25	..
21½	12⅞	1	*Firestone T & R	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	..
66¼	49⅝	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	51	51	51	50¾	..
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	5300	44	41½	42½	44	..
32¼	15⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17	16⅜	16⅜	17¼	..
64½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	..
38⅝	2½	..	Fox Film A	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
78	60	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	60	60	60	..	..
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	1400	15½	15¼	15⅞	15¾	..
			—G—						
60	15	3	Gamewell	120	16	16	16	14	..
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	100	11½	11	11	11⅜	..
25⅝	9½	2	Gen Baking	1300	11½	11	11	11½	..
114	95	8	Gen Baking pf	20	99	99	99	99	..
25½	2½	..	Gen Cable A	100	4	4	4	4	..
65	11½	..	Gen Cable pf	70	13½	13½	13½	15	..
54¾	22⅝	1.60	Gen Electric	30700	23¼	22¼	22½	22¾	..
12	10⅛	.80	Gen Elec Sp	4700	11	11	11	11	..
56	28¼	3	Gen Foods	4100	33⅜	31½	32	32¼	..
8½	1⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
47	21⅜	3	Gen Motors	73000	20¾	19½	19⅝	19⅝	..
163⅜	79¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	81	81	81	80½	..
10⅞	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
84½	21	5	Gen Ry Signal	400	21½	20½	21¼	20½	..
9½	⅝	..	Gen Realty	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
15½	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	½	½	½	½	..
38¾	8¼	..	Gillette Saf Ras	5400	11¼	10⅜	11¼	11	..
76⅛	45	5	*Gillette S R pf	100	50	50	50	51	..
7⅞	1¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	2	2	2	2½	..
18½	4½	..	Gliden	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	..
42½	14½	2½	Gold Dust	4300	17⅞	16⅜	17	16⅞	..
20⅞	3⅝	..	Goodrich	1400	4¼	4	4	4¼	..
62	11	..	Goodrich pf	100	12	12	12	..	..
133⅝	136	1	Goodyear	8100	13⅝	12½	13¾	14⅛	..
91	35	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	45	44½	44⅞	..	..
12¾	3¾	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾	..
6½	1½	..	Graham Paige	3500	3	2¾	3	3	..
23⅝	5¼	.50	Granby	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	..
35½	1½	..	Grand-Sil Stores	1300	2	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	..
21¼	7¾	1¼	Grand Union	1300	7	6⅝	6⅝	7⅞	..
107	50¾	4	Grand Union pf	100	23⅜	23¾	23¼	24	..
69¾	15¾	2	Great Nor pf	300	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼	..
23½	10	2	Great Nor Ore	400	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
6¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
			—H—						
9¾	1¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½	..
12	5	.80	Hercules Motors	100	6½	6½	6½	..	..
58	26	3	Hercules Powder	100	25	25	25	..	..
19½	5¾	..	Hollander	1200	5¾	5½	5⅝	..	..
135	81	7.80	Homestake M	400	129½	124½	124½	126	..
9¾	3¾	..	Houdaille Per B	200	3¾	3½	3½	3½	..
85½	19¼	..	Houston Oil	700	16¾	16¼	16⅜	17	..
14½	3	..	Houston Oil new	1600	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼	..
65	32½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	57½	56½	56½	..	..
79½	11¼	2	Howe Sound	100	13¾	13	13¼	..	..
44½	38¼	3½	Hudson & Man	100	27½	27¼	27½	27½	..
28	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	2400	8¾	8¼	8¾	9¼	..
13¼	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	4	4	4	4½	..
			—I—						
89	9½	..	Ill Central	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	..
4¾	⅞	..	Indian Motor	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 5	Jan. 4
182	35¼	4	Ingersoll-Rand	1300	39	37½	38	..	34¾
11¾	3	..	Inspiration Cop	300	3	3	3	..	..
12¾	3¼	.62½	Insuranshare Del	100	4½	4½	4½	..	..
5¼	1	..	Int Agr Corp	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	..
51¼	4⅝	..	Int Agr ppf	400	5	4¾	4¾	..	..
179¾	92	8†	Int Business M	2300	98½	96¾	97½	95¼	..
13¾	2	.50	Int Carriers	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾	..

COTTON CLOTH EXPERIENCING QUIET PERIOD

Much Hope Is Placed on Novelty Weaves of Silk and Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 5—The last week of 1931 found the trade in the primary cotton cloth market in a reminiscent mood as to the past, but a hopeful one as to the future.

The usual holiday quiet prevailed, and dealings were confined to small orders for immediate delivery. Interest was noted in those constructions which have become scarce for nearby delivery owing to the restriction of output.

Considerable interest was shown in novelty weaves of silk, wool, and rayon on cotton foundations. Much sampling has been made of these goods, and satisfactory orders are expected in the near future. Mills are doubtful of their ability to fill the expected demand in time for the spring retailing. Converters are searching for mills which can make the desired patterns on short notice.

Novelty weaves appear to be more popular this season than striking prints. Staples of other seasons are fast becoming style numbers through variations of weaves.

This is particularly true of voiles which are being offered in many new guises. One notable example is in white, yet gaining its note of color by the use of slub-yarn which gives the fabric a sheer shantung effect.

Meshes have changed their appearance, and are presented in diagonal and chevron effect or tailored sports wear as well as lace-like for formal wear. American version of dotted swiss is appearing in floral designs on pastel gowns with white dots and are popular for children's frocks.

There is a marked absence of cotton dresses for the town woman's street wear. Cutters-up are afraid to make up an attractive line of these dresses. Converters who sold goods last year suitable for this use found their only outlet in the dress goods division of department stores. Cutters-up have not even noticed the absence of such goods from the converters lines this year.

More attention will be paid this year to lines of credit. Credit managers associations have greatly extended their coöperation and are credited with the relatively good showing in the small number of insolvencies in the textile trade. Their associations have grown in importance while sales managers associations have declined.

An analysis of the dress manufacturing industry emphasises the importance of well-styled dresses to sell in the cheaper categories. Nearly all of the failures during the last year were of firms making dresses to sell at wholesale from $22.50 upward.

It is noted that more than 90 per cent of all dress goods used went into dresses to wholesale below $11, and firms making such dresses have had a prosperous year in spite of many drawbacks.

Owing to the known scarcity of goods of all kinds in the hands of retailers, jobbers and converters it is felt that there is not much danger of further inventory losses and a good buying movement is confidently expected to set in very soon. Stocks on hand at the mills have not assumed alarming proportions and a very modest demand should soon absorb them and open the way for better prices.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans—	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	3½%	3½%	3 %
Curb Exch. renewal rate	4 %	4 %	3½%
Com paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2¾@3
Bar silver	30¼c	30¼c	31¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	3 @4	3 @4	3¼@2½
4 to 6 months	3 @4	3 @4	2½@3

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1⅞@1¾
60 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1⅞@1¾
90 days	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	1⅞@1¾
4 months	3⅛@3	3⅛@3	2⅛@1⅞
5 months	3⅛@3⅜	3⅛@3¾	2⅛@2
6 months	3⅛@3⅜	3⅛@3¾	2⅛@2

London Quotations

Call money	4 %	4 %	1 %
Short bills	4⅝@6	4⅝@6	2¼
3 mos bills	4⅝@6⅛	4⅝@6¼	2¼
Bar gold	122s 5d	121s 4d	88s 1¼d
Bar silver	20 7/16d	20 5/16d	14 7/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	4 %	4 %	3 %	
Com paper	3½@4	3½@4	3½@4	
Coll loans	5	5	5	

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	8%
Boston	3½	Budapest	8
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6½
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	11	Rome	6.57
Berlin	7	Tokyo	6
Berne	3	Stockholm	5
Bucharest	8	Vienna	7½
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	8

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Sterling:	$3.38⅞	$3.37¼	$4.8665
Demand	3.38⅞	3.37¼	4.8665
Cables	.0392⅝	.0392¾	.0392
France—franc	.1390	.1390	.139
Belgium—belga	.0507	.0508	.0526
Italy—lira	.2370	.2370	.2381
Germany—mark	.1400	.1400	.1407
Austria—schill'g	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Czechia—crown	.1805	.1870	.268
Hungary—krone	.0160	.0160	.0352
Denmark—kr'm'k	.0122½	.0122½	.129
Holland—florin	.4017	.4015	.402
Norway—krone	.1748	.1749	.268
Poland—zloty	.1852	.1852	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0050¾	.0050¾	.4629
Roumania—leu	.0047	.0047	.193
Spain—peseta	.1015	.1005	.193
Sweden—krona	.1953	.1953	.01796
Switz'land—franc	.3178	.3178	
Jugoslavia—dinar			
Far East			
Mongkong—dol	.3525	.3525	*
Shanghai—tael	.3350	.3350	.3650
India—rupee	.3550	.3550	.4984
Japan—yen	.3500	.3500	.50
Phil Islnds—peso	.4075	.4075	.5079
Straits Stlments—dol	.3975	.3975	
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3561	.3561	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0325	.0320	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9723
Peru—sol	.3700	.3900	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4475	.4475	1.0343
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9400	.9435	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4824	.4850	.4985

*Par unsettled.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 12:08 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	76⅛	76
Alaska Gold Mines A	8	8
Alaska Gold Mines B	9	9
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	22	22
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21⅝	21⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	16⅛	16
Alleghany Corp 5s	79⅛	79⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	87	87
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	38½	38
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	50	50
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	89	89
Amer Inter 5½s '49	48	48
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	91	90¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	104	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¾	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100¾	99¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	97⅞	97
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97¾	96¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	93⅛	93½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	86	86
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	70	70
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	37	37
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	35¾	70
Armour & Co 4½s '39	63½	62¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	98½	98½
Associated Oil 6s '35	87	86
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	77½	77
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	40⅛	40⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	81	78
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72	71¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	43¾	43
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	60	60
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	71	70
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	89½	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	66	66
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	60	60
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	81	81
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	100¾	100
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100⅝	100½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	94¼	94
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	35	34
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	88⅛	87½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	83⅝	80½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	102	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	96¼	96
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	40½	40½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	73⅛	73½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	73⅛	73½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	94½	94½
Can North deb 7s '40	61¼	61⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	65¼	65¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	65	65
Can Pacific 4½s '60	85	85
Carolina Clin & O 6s '32	72	71
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	76⅜	76⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	69	68
Cen Pacific 5s '60	90¼	89¾
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	32	31½
Certainteed 5½s '48	84½	84
Ches Corp 5s '47	78	77
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	90⅛	90⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100	99¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	76⅛	75½
Ches & O 4½s B	40½	40
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	96	96
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	98¼	97
Chicago & Dist El Gen 6s	99	97½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	89½	87½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	63	63
Chicago M&StP&Pac adj 2000	7¾	7¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	31¼	30¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	38	36
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	37	37
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	27¼	26
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	54	53
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	80	76½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '38	52⅝	51¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	49½	49½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	32	32
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	32¼	32
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	94	94
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	49	49
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	66	65
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	49¼	49
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	96¾
Cin Un T 5s rct	64	63½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	73	72¾
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	75	75
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	85	85
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	92½	92
Com Credit Co 6s '34	80½	80½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	20¼	20¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	100	100
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	93	93
Con Gas 4½s '51	101¾	101¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	98½	98½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	78	78
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	67¾	67
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	20¼	20¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	77½	77½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78	78
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	54	54
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	27	27
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	83¾	83¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	77½	76
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	95	94½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	35	35
Erie RR gen lien	47	47
Erie RR gen 5s '75	35¼	35
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	23	22
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4½	4
Gannett 6s '43	69	69
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98¼	98¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97¾	97
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	3
Goodrich 6s '45	43	41
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	60¼	60¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	71	70¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91¾	89½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94½	94½
Great Northern gen 5½s 'B '52	73	73
Great Northern 7s '36 A	93	92
Houston Oil 5½s '40	64	64
Hudson Coal 5s '62	36½	35
Hudson & Man adj in 8s '57	54¾	54½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81	80
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	99	98¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	42½	42
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	35	34¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40	40
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	96¾	96
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	48	48
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	49	49
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	50½	43½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	46	40¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	41	27¼
Inter Rap Trans 8s '32	57	57
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	32	32
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	43½	43½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '41	45½	45
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	48⅛	48
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	31	29
Int Paper 6s '55	31½	31½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	21¼	21¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	42	41
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '53	45¾	44½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42⅞	42
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	3	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	50	50
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	94½	94½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	83½	83½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	101¾	101¾
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	106⅝	106⅝
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	93¾	93¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	71½	71½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	11	10
L'Autaro 6s '54	76	76
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	82¼	82¼
Long Island gen 4s '38	40	40
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	80½	80½
L&N uni 4s '40	30	30
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	86½	84½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	85	85
Metro Edison 4½s '88	89¾	89¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	91½	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	91	90
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	2	2
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	8	8
Min & StL von 5s '34 rfg	20	20
Min St & SSM 5½s '49	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	40¼	39¼
Mo K & T adp 5s A '67	31	30¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	48	48
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	45¾	45¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	45¾	45¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	46	46
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	46¾	46
Mo Pac 5s I '81	30¾	30¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	10½	10½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	71	71
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	80	80
Namm Sons 6s '43	86½	85
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	70¼	70¼
Nat Steel 5s	100⅝	100½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	72	70¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	32	32
N O T & M 5½s '54	63	62½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	67	65½
NYC&HR 4½s N	66	65¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	68½	68¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	71	70¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '36	85¾	85½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	66	66
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19¾	19¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	23	22⅝
NY Dock Co 5s '38	39	39
NY Edison 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
NY Edison 5s '41	108⅛	108
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	101¼	101
NY GELH&P 5s '48	51¼	51¼
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '56	48	48
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	68½	68½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	84½	84½
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	89	88½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	40	40
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	103⅛	103⅛
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	97	97
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	69¼	69½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	52¼	52
North Am Co 5s '61	81⅝	80½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	85	85
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	54⅞	54⅞
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	78½	78
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94½	94½
Nor States Pow 5s B '61	95½	95½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	95½	95½
Otis Steel 6s '41	41	41
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	99¼	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅜	100⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100½	99
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	100½	100½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	38	38
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s B	83⅜	83½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	68¼	68⅝
Penn Railroad con 4½s '65	71⅞	71⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	93½	93½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	93¼	70⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	82	81
Penn Railroad 3s 64	98⅛	98
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	48	48
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	84¼	83¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	38	38
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	90	90
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	85	85
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '80 C	87½	87½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	32	32
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	64¼	64¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	86½	86½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95¼	95¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	88	88
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77	77
Read rfg 4½s A '97	39	39
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	39½	39½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '49	66¼	63½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	34	34
St Louis & SF 4½s '75	18¾	18
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	39½	39½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	67⅛	67⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	41⅛	41⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	73⅝	73⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92	9
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97⅛	97⅛
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	87⅝	89½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100	77
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '35	77	80
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	80	81
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	81	69
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	80	73
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	73½	73½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	79¼	48
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	52	51
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	11	10
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅛	100¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	88	87
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	38	38
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	72⅛	71¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	85	85
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	63½	63½
Tex & Pac 5s '80	63½	62½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	53	29½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	89¼	90
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	71	71
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	73	72
Union Pacific 4s '08	75	75
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	42¼	48
US Rubber Co 5s '47	41	40½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	44	44
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	45¼	45
Vanadium 5s '41	81	81
Virginia Ry 5s '62	97	97
Virginia Ry & Powers 5s '34	73¼	72½
Wabash RR 4s '39	9½	9
Wabash RR 5s D '80	25⅛	25½
Warren Bros 6s '41	90	89
Washington W P 5s '39	100¾	100⅝
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¼	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	93	94⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	46	46
Western Maryland 5½s '77	71	71
Western Union 5s '51	85	85
Western Union 6½s '36	70¾	70
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	79½	79½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97	97
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	25⅛	25⅛
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	64⅛	63¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	84½	

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jan 5	Last Jan 4
3½s '47	97.25	97.16	97.16	97.22
1st 4¼s '47	99.12	99.1	99.1	99.16
4th 4¼s '38	99.16	99.5	99.7	99.17
US 3s '55	85.18	84.24	84.26	85.31
US 3½s '40	88.19	88.16	88.	88.16
US 3½s '43 June	91.16	91.18	91.16	
US 3½s '43 Mar	92.16	92.16	91.16	92.20
US 3½s '47	92.13	91.22	91.22	95.
US 3½s '56	94.30	94.28	94.28	
US 4s '44	98.16	97.26	97.28	98.16
US 4s '50	101.	100.23	101.	101.10
US 4¼s '52-'53	103.	101.	101.	
US 4¼s reg	97			

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	29		28½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	40		40
Antioquia 7s D '45	13½		13½
Argentine Gov 5½s '63	41⅞		41
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50		47
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	49		46½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '80	49		48½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	47		45
Argentine Gov 6s Feb 61	46½		45¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	46		46
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	49		46
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	49		43½
Australia 5s '56	44½		49
Australia 5s '55	49¾		49½
Australia 5s '57	40¼		39½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	83¾		83½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	73		71¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	83¼		82¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93		84½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93¾		92
Belgium (King) 7s '55	93		93
Belgium (King) 7s '56	22½		22¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	22½		22½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32		32
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	34¼		34¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	28¾		26
Berlin Elec 6s '55	27½		17¼
Bogota (City) 8s '48	30		27
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	15½		15½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	72⅞		71¾
Bordeaux (City) 8s '34	63		6
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	16		8½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16		99½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	30¼		12¾
Bremen 7s '35	40		16
Brisbane 6s '50	19		30¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	36½		40
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	43		18
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	36½		24½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	15		36½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	87		15
Canada (Dom) 4½s '38	73		86
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	89		72½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	15		88¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	12		15
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	37		12
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	12⅝		38½
Chile (Aep) 6s '60	13		12½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	12½		12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12½		12¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7⅝		12⅝
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	21		21
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	23		23
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	23		22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	36½		26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26½		26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36⅞		36⅞
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	38⅛		37¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s	13		12½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	89		89
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	58		57
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	63⅝		63¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	72		72
Denmark (King) 6s '42	43		43
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	45		45
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	45¼		45¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	90¼		90¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	111		110¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	111¼		111
French (Rep) 7½s '41-'43	33		33
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	60⅜		59
German 7s '49	29⅞		29
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	30		29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	29½		29½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	28		28
Germ El Pow 7s	30⅜		30
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	31		29½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	32		29½
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	28½		28½
Graz 8s '54	27½		27½
Hamburg 6s '46	30		27
Harpen 6s '49 ww	15½		15½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	72⅜		71¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	63		63
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85½		84½
Italy (King) 7s '51	58		57
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	68¾		68⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5s' 65	79½		78½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	21		21
Karstadt 6s '43	41½		41½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	99½		99½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½		99½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	67¾		67
Milan (City) 6½s '52	102⅞		102¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	97½		97½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	63⅞		63¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	67½		65¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	73		73
Norway (King) 6s '52	50		50
Norwegian El 5½s '57	61¼		61¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	80		80
Ont Trans 5s	92¼		91½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	98½		98
Paris-Lyons-Med 1nt ctf 7s '58	55		55
Paulista Ry 7s '42	7½		7
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	50		49
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51		49½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	11½		11
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	23¼		22⅝
Prussia 6½s '51	23½		22
Prussia 6s '52	63⅞		63⅞
Queensland (State) 7s '41	31¾		31½
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	32		32
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 53 ww	23		23
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	22		27½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	10		10
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8¾		8¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	70		69½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	72		72
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	52½		50¼
Roumania 7s '59	11		11
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	47		46¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	24		22¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	37		36
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	39⅞		39⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	45		45
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	18		18
Silesia Bk 6s '47	34¾		34¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	99⅛		98½
Solesoles (City) 6s '36	34		34
Sydney 5½s '55	81¼		80¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103¾		102½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	95⅞		94⅝
Toho Elec Pow 6s '55	56		56
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	59½		58½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	60		60
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	84¼		82¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	83		85½

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English Village 'Coming Back' After Long Drift to Towns

Enrichment of Living Conditions Halts Flow of Youth Away From Soil—Women's Institutes Play Important Rôle

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For half a century and more the cry of "Back to the land" has echoed mournfully through the records of English politics and social reform. Indeed before the eighteenth century was out the process had already begun by which a country predominantly rural in its character was to be turned into a country with a population four-fifths urban.

In 1840 the soil of the United Kingdom supported nearly 24,000,000 persons. Seventy-four years later it was estimated that it was producing wheat for not more than one-third of that number. Since then the agricultural situation has grown worse.

Much has been heard during the last 10 years—and from no prominent individual so often as from Mr. David Lloyd George—about the need of improving the cultivation of English land, and getting workless men back into profitable occupation on the farms. And much will be heard about it again in 1932, since it has become a matter of urgency to replace some of the food which comes from abroad by food grown in Britain.

The problem, as it will have to be considered, is mainly an economic problem—how to attract back to the land the capital of which it has been denuded, and so make intensive cultivation practicable and profitable.

Youths Dislike Isolation

But the problem in the past has not been purely economic. It was only when the towns had grown big and the more vivid events of national affairs had been transferred to them that the rural folk, shut off in remote villages, began to realize that their lot was desolate and dour, and all the more so—it seemed—in comparison with the exciting existence which townsmen were believed to live. Fifty years ago young people fled from the village, not only because they could not earn big wages there, but because they were bored.

But the last 12 years have effected something like a revolution in the social conditions of the villages. If the economic problem can be solved—and nobody believes it to be insoluble—the conditions for a happy and a satisfying career are already there. The change began during the period of the World War, when the necessity of increasing the productivity of English soil was acutely realized.

While on the one side the farmer was being encouraged to grow more wheat, on the other an active and enthusiastic movement spread from county to county in the organizing of women's institutes, which became keen centers of coöperative work and social interest, drawing the members of village communities together.

Rise of Women's Institutes

Soon after the war the increased wheat growing stopped, but the women's institutes did not. Their activities grew and flourished, and spread to other organizations—clubs, drama societies, sports committees, and the local branches of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Thousands of persons throughout the country began to interest themselves in the task of bringing the country people together through the mutual interest of voluntary work and recreation.

New material conditions were favorable to the change. In the old days the agricultural districts seemed far removed from the towns. Roads were bad and transport was slow. Now every part of England is covered with a network of admirable roads, and every district is served with motorbuses which carry the country people cheaply from place to place. They are no longer isolated, they no longer live stay-at-home lives. Football teams can easily visit the distant villages to play matches, the housewife can do her shopping in the town, and theaters and cinemas are no longer inaccessible. Newspapers reach outlying areas early in the morning Radio gives the inhabitants music, lectures and news in the evening. Electricity transmitted from distant power stations is now being made available at cheap rates all over the country and will soon be more generally used for agricultural work as well as for illumination.

Dramatic Societies Started

Dramatic societies have grown up on all sides. School children have been initiated into the thrilling and useful work of making local surveys of their districts, complete with large-scale maps. In Cambridgeshire the County Education Committee has started an ambitious movement for linking up all the local educational and social service activities of the county through a number of village colleges.

No longer are people flocking to the towns merely because they think town life more pleasant. On the contrary, many urban people are finding their way to the country, and the towns are increasingly making their homes in the country.

Everything has been prepared, as if by a magnificent, concerted plan, for a large-scale resumption of work in the fields. Everything, except the work itself—and, it should be added, the rural houses. Here, then, is one of the greatest of all the tasks, affording boundless opportunities, to which British legislators are expected to give their attention in 1932—that of attracting back to work on the farms those who are already attracted by activity in the villages.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Harry Schasch, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Annie Hetherington, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Maria Rixner, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Lisbet Yulien, Klein Flottbek-Altona.
Miss Ada L. Clark, Chelsea, Mass.
Maurice J. Stoddard, South Braintree, Mass.
Mrs. Ruth Hausdorf Templeton, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Edna B. Lenoir, San Francisco, Calif.
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PURDUE FIVE WINS OPENER

Ohio State Also Triumphs in 'Big Ten' Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 5—Purdue University's basketball quintet opened its bid for Western Conference title honors here last night by decisively defeating University of Indiana, 49 to 30. The victory was even more decisive than the score indicates, for Purdue used its entire second team during the last 10 minutes of the game, after the regulars had piled up a 44-to-19 lead.

J. R. Wooden '32 and C. L. Stewart '33, Purdue veterans, tied for the high-point honors of the evening with 14 points each. The Old Gold and Black held a 28-to-9 lead at the half.

The game was featured by the dazzling speed of Purdue's fast breaking attack that swept Indiana's defense off its feet. The summary:

PURDUE		INDIANA
Eddy, Wheeler, lf	rg,	Zeller, Blagrave
Kellar, Dornte, rf	lg,	Suddith, Smith
Stewart, Pehring, c	c,	Dickey, Tucker, Wier
Wooden, Moore, g	rf,	Campbell
Parmenter, Husar, rg	lf,	Hodson

Score—Purdue 49, Indiana 30. Goals from floor—Stewart 6, Kellar 4, Wooden 4, Eddy 2, Dornte, Moore for Purdue: Hodson 4, Suddith 2, Zeller 2, Campbell, Wier for Indiana. Goals from foul—Wooden 6, Eddy 2, Kellar 2, Stewart 2, Wheeler for Purdue; Suddith 3, Zeller 3, Hodson 2, Dickey, Wier for Indiana. Referee—Feezle. Umpire—Reese.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 5—Ohio State University opened the Western Conference basketball race here last night by defeating the University of Illinois, 29 to 28.

Capt. J. R. Hoffer '32 scored two floor goals with three minutes to play, then shot a clincher when Illinois threatened to forge ahead. R. H. Colburn '33 and Hoffer led the winners, with 10 and 8 points, respectively.

R. L. Kamp '32, acting captain for Illinois, kept his team in the game, and frequently ahead, with his six floor goals. Illinois led at the half, 11 to 9. The summary:

OHIO STATE		ILLINOIS
Colburn, Brown, lf	rg,	Kamp
Fugitt, rf	lg,	Owen
Conrad, Theis, c	c,	Hellmich
Mattison, lg	rf,	Bennett
Hoffer, rg	lf,	Fenel, Bartholomew

Score—Ohio State 29, Illinois 28. Goals from floor—Colburn 4, Hoffer 4, Mattison 2, Fugitt 2, Conrad for Ohio; Kamp 6, Bennett 2, Hellmich 2, Fenel for Illinois. Goals from foul—Colburn 2, Conrad for Ohio; Bennett 2, Bartholomew, Hellmich, Owen, Kamp for Illinois. Officials—Frank Lane and George Levis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 5—Northwestern University defeated University of Wisconsin, 31 to 30, in an overtime game of the "Big Ten" Conference basketball championship race at Patten Gym here last night. The locals led most of the first half, but the visitors forged ahead at intermission, 16 to 13. At the end of regulation time 29 to 29 was the score.

Saul Farber '32, guard, sank the winning basket in the last minute of the extra period, seizing a Wisconsin pass under the basket and dumping it through the hoop. C. R. Steinmetz '32, Badger forward, had a chance to tie the score in the last half minute by sinking a pair of free throws, but he scored only one. J. F. Poser '32, visiting guard, led the point making with six baskets and a free throw. The summary:

NORTHWESTERN		WISCONSIN
Johnson, lf	rg,	Poser
Reiff, rf	lg,	Nelson
McCarnes, Brewster, c	c,	Oakes
Smith, lg	rf,	Steen, Steinmetz, Rewey
Farber, rg	lf,	Tornowski, Vaicek

Score—Northwestern 31, University of Wisconsin 30. Goals from floor—Reiff 4, Johnson 3, Farber 2, McCarnes for Northwestern; Poser 6, Nelson 2, Oakes 2, Rewey for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Reiff 4, Farber 4, Johnson, McCarnes, Brewster for Northwestern; Steen 4, Steinmetz, Rewey, Poser, Nelson for Wisconsin. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—J. J. Moloney.

CHESS MASTERS RETAIN POSITIONS

HASTINGS, Eng., Jan. 5 (AP)—There was no change in the standing of the leaders in the International Chess Masters' Tournament today, as a result of yesterday's play in the seventh round here.

Isaac Kashdan, United States, and S. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, were both winners. The three Englishmen—E. M. Jackson, F. D. Yates and R. P. Michell—also won. The summaries:

Seventh Round

Michell, England, lost to Kashdan, United States.

Jackson, England, defeated Thomas, England.

Stoltz, Sweden, lost to Flohr, Czechoslovakia.

Menchik, Czechoslovakia, lost to Yates, England.

Dr. Euwe, Holland, drew with Sultan Khan, India.

Adjourned Games—Sixth Round

Thomas, England, lost to Michell, England.

Yates, England, drew with Stoltz, Sweden.

The leading scores: Flohr and Kashdan, each 6—1; Jackson, 4—3; Euwe, Menchik and Sultan Kahn, each 3½—3½.

GREENKEEPERS ELECT

James McCormick of the Unicorn Country Club was elected president of the Greenkeepers' Club of New England following the annual meeting held at Horticultural Hall, Monday afternoon. Thomas Fahey, Winchester Country Club, was elected vice-president; Howard Perrent, The Country Club, second vice-president; James Sullivan, Waltham Country Club, third vice-president; Charles W. Parker, Belmont Spring Country Club, secretary; Frank Wilson Jr., Charles River Country Club, treasurer, and Carlton E. Preat, Woodland Golf Club, trustee for three years.

RUDDY LEAVES COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Raymond M. Ruddy Jr., A. A. U. of the U. S., long-distance swimming champion and a bright Olympic prospect, yesterday abandoned his academic career at Columbia University. A student at the university for four years, Ruddy has been in constant scholastic difficulties, being eligible for only one season of varsity swimming during that time. He was captain of last year's team during the first term. Ruddy is the former holder of world records at 220 and 440 yards freestyle and was a member of the 1928 Olympic swimming team.

LEADING AUSTRIAN SIX BEATEN

VIENNA, Jan. 5 (AP)—A crowd of 3000 persons last night saw the Ottawa all-star hockey team defeat the Vienna Eislaufverein, leading Austrian combination, 3 to 0.

Turns the Tide

© Sport and General
—J. F. CORNES
Oxford University Track Team.

Yale Club Wins In Class C Race

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

FIRST GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P. C.
Yale Club	7	1	38	18	.875
Crescent A. C.	6	3	39	17	.750
Columbia U. C.	5	3	27	29	.625
Harvard Club	3	5	29	27	.375
New York A. C.	2	6	19	37	.250
Princeton Club	1	7	16	40	.125

SECOND GROUP

City A. C.	6	1	38	11	.857
Bayside T. C.	5	1	28	14	.833
Park Ave. S. C.	4	3	24	18	.667
Block Hall Club	1	5	15	27	.167
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	7	7	42	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—Yale Club and Crescent Athletic Club, first and second in the first group, and City Athletic Club, leader in the second group, all won their rounds with ease as the eighth round of the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship was played, following the holiday recess. Bayside Tennis Club, tied with City Athletic Club in the second group, had a bye and dropped back to second place.

Yale Club, playing on its home courts, won five of the six matches played from Harvard Club, and also profited by a default, to win at 6 to 1. Crescent Athletic Club, also on its home courts, did even better against New York Athletic Club, winning every match, five in straight games. City Athletic Club was also a home club victor, over Block Hall, 6 to 1.

The executive committee of the association announced that the deciding match in the seventh round encounter between Columbia University Club and Crescent Athletic Club, between J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, and T. V. Barber, had been awarded to the former by default.

FIRST GROUP

YALE CLUB, 6; HARVARD CLUB, 1

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, won from T. H. Gammack, Harvard Club, by default.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, 15—6, 9—15, 15—7.

V. B. Tallaferro, Yale Club, defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, 15—12, 10—15, 15—5.

M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, defeated Malcolm Scott, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—8.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—10.

W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard Club, 15—5, 16—17, 15—8.

W. D. Cunningham, Yale Club, defeated R. E. Connolly, Harvard Club, 4—15, 17—14, 15—10.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, 7; NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB, 0

C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, defeated S. D. Sasse, New York, 15—7, 15—9.

J. C. McCurrach, Crescent, defeated P. L. Blake, New York, 15—6, 15—6.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated P. R. Lawson, New York, 15—10, 15—13.

Paul Cavanagh, Crescent, defeated Walter Oertly, New York, 17—18, 15—1, 15—1.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated C. E. Bunn, New York, 15—7, 12—15, 15—10.

W. T. Hanley, Crescent, defeated T. J. McCarthy, New York, 15—9, 15—7.

K. B. Meurer, Crescent, defeated L. B. Myers, New York, 15—7, 15—7.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB, 4; PRINCETON CLUB, 3

T. V. Barber, Columbia U. C., defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 15—13, 9—15, 18—16.

M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, defeated D. D. Jackson Jr., Columbia U. C., 15—1, 15—0.

C. S. White, Princeton Club, defeated W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., 15—12, 15—2.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated A. C. Post, Columbia U. C., 15—7, 15—6.

R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., won from Alfred Rheinstein, Princeton Club, by default.

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated Sigmund Spaeth, Princeton Club, 15—3, 15—12.

J. D. Hanley, Columbia U. C., defeated D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, 11—15, 15—5, 15—6.

SECOND GROUP

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB, 6; BLOCK HALL CLUB, 1

A. P. Heineman, City, defeated C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, 15—14, 15—14.

Carlton Block, City, defeated S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, 15—9, 15—9.

J. M. Cowen, City, defeated P. S. Patton, Block Hall, 9—15, 15—7, 15—9.

J. W. Drake, Block Hall, defeated M. D. Cosel, City, 15—12, 6—15, 15—9.

D. H. Finck, City, defeated D. E. Bartow, Block Hall, 15—8, 15—3.

Otto Barth, City, defeated W. T. Spence, Block Hall, 15—6, 15—1.

D. B. Fluegelman, City, defeated G. A. Conroy Jr., Block Hall, 15—5, 15—2.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

H. A. Haines, Park Ave., defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 17—14, 7—15, 15—6.

A. J. Quist, Park Ave., won from R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity, by default.

Howard Stearns, Fraternity, defeated S. M. Morey, Park Ave., 5—15, 16—13, 15—10.

Carlos Lazo, Park Ave., defeated Leonard Shumway, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—4.

H. T. Sawyer, Park Ave., defeated C. O. Warren, Fraternity, 15—1, 15—4.

Stanley Armstrong, Park Ave., defeated G. K. Dimon, Fraternity, 15—6, 15—4.

J. R. Ward, Park Ave., defeated Harold Strasser, Fraternity, 15—3, 15—3.

MAKES RECORDS, LOSES RELAYS

Cambridge Defeats Oxford in Annual Carnival 4 Events to 3

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RELAY CARNIVALS WINNERS

Year	Winner	Margin of Victory Events
1920	Cambridge	4—1
1921	Cambridge	4—1
1922	Oxford	3—2
1923	Oxford	4—1
1924	Cambridge	3—2
1925	Cambridge	4—1
1926	Cambridge	5—2
1927	Cambridge	4—3
1928	Oxford	4—3
1929	Cambridge	5—2
1930	Cambridge	5—2
1931	Cambridge	4—3

Special from Monitor Bureau

OXFORD—Cambridge beat Oxford, and Oxford beat the records in their twelfth annual intervarsity relay carnival here. The Cantabs won two sprints and two hurdles races, while the losers took the three middle-distance runs in faster times than had ever previously been recorded at the now very popular meeting. Oxford, as a matter of fact, holds the record for five of the seven events figuring on the program, yet, since the fixture was instituted in 1920, the Dark Blues have been victorious only three times and have won only 27 events against 45. So, taken altogether, this year's can be regarded as the most satisfactory performance Oxford has yet accomplished.

Not the least of the matters for which the 1931 contest is still discussed with interest is the "Rottenburg" starting-gate, tested out in public for the first time in the 480 yards (4 x 120 yards) high hurdles. For years the "change over" in shuttle relays has presented a problem, owing to the difficulty of making certain that one runner of a sprint team has actually finished his course before the next man starts. The usual system of a touch by the finisher upon the shoulder of the man who is about to start leaves a margin for miscalculation by competitors and officials; but Harry Rottenburg's device leaves none. Briefly, it consists of a frame which holds a webbing band in front of the man about to start, and raises this barrier only when the finisher releases a catch by breasting a tape over the finishing line. This automatic arrangement, which, it is expected, will be adopted by the English Amateur Athletic Association for its meetings next season, worked without a hitch. Its inventor is a graduate of Cambridge University, who played Rugby football against Oxford in 1898.

J. P. Scott, of Lincoln College, Oxford, who is an American from Wyoming University, did his best to upset calculations in the 400 yards race (4x100 yards). At any rate, he refused to be shaken off by J. D. Wade, Lancing and Christ's, the pick of the Light Blue sprinters, and he was a shade in front when he passed the baton to his fellow collegian, H. B. St. L. Carter, a product of Charterhouse School. Carter was equally successful against P. L. Sherwood, of Stowe and Corpus, Cambridge, but the third Oxford man—W. Poole, an American formerly at Swarthmore College, now at Brasenose—did not have a happy "change over" with D. M. Borland (Glasgow Academy and Brasenose) with the result that the Cambridge "anchor," A. Munro, of St. Andrew's University, South Africa, and Pembroke, reached the finish with a winning margin of three yards. The Cantabs' time was 38.9s.

Oxford replied by taking the two miles (4x880yards) in the record time of 7m. 58 2-5s.—an improvement of 1s. on the previous best. J. F. Cornes, Clifton and Corpus—the Oxford president—turned the tide in this event when he ran his first quarter-mile in 54 4-5s. and trotted home the rest of the way, to return 1m. 57 3-5s. for his half-mile and to win by at least 50 yards from the Cambridge "anchor" man, G. W. Alderson, Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall.

The next half hour saw the battle won and lost, for Cambridge followed up a victory in the high hurdles by taking the half-mile (4x220 yards) and the half mile low hurdles.

The rival presidents—J. F. Cornes and F. T. Horan, Sherborne and Trinity Hall—were the central figures in the most dramatic race of the day, the four miles (4x1 mile) and the contest showed that, in Cornes, Britain has a high hope for next year's Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

As a finale, Oxford cantered away with the mile (4x440 yards), winning by 40 yards in the fastest time yet—3m. 22 2-5s. The story of this race is simply told, because W. L. Lang, Clifton and Christ Church, opened out a 10 yard lead for Oxford from M. A. Staniforth, Dulwich and Christ's; S. H. Skinner, Charterhouse and Lincoln, did the same against G. E. Pott, St. Andrew's University, Grahamstown, S. Af., and Trinity Hall; H. J. Riddle, Harrow and Magdalen performed in exactly the same fashion against R. H. Batten, Cheltenham and Cauis, and F. W. Fynn of Rhodes University and Christ Church, added a final 10 yards against the United States crack, Vernon Munroe, of Harvard and Trinity. And the spectators left the Iffley Road ground debating whether the chief honors of the day really lay with Cambridge, the winners, or Oxford, the record-breaking losers.

GREENLEAF LEADS WOODS

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's pocket billiard champion, took the lead over Arthur Woods of Fawtucket, R. I., last night in their special 1750 point match at the Strand Academy. After Woods had won the afternoon block, 138 to 111 in nine innings, Greenleaf came back to win last night's block, 149 to 99 in six innings. He now leads, 260 to 234, with 12 more blocks to be played. High runs in the afternoon were: Woods 69, Greenleaf 46; last night, Greenleaf 95, unfinished; Woods 54.

STAFF OF 10 UMPIRES IN A. L.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5 (AP)—The American League will operate with a staff of 10 active umpires next season, President William Harridge announced yesterday. It will be necessary to drop only one arbiter, however, as the league finished the 1931 season with a staff of 11 actives and Umpire-in-Chief T. H. Connolly. It has not been decided who will be dropped.

Chicago Upset By Buffalo Majors

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	10	3	9	40	43	30
Kansas City	10	1	6	26	19	30
Tulsa	7	1	7	26	33	14
Duluth	6	0	8	38	35	12
St. Louis	5	3	6	22	24	10
Buffalo	3	2	9	13	37	8

(No points for ties)

RESULT JAN. 4

Chicago 1, Buffalo 1, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 5—In a thrilling, hard-fought game, Buffalo Majors sprang a surprise here last night by holding the Chicago Shamrocks, one of the leaders in the American Hockey League, to a 1-to-1 tie after two overtime periods. Tony Prelesnik placed Chicago in the fore with a goal midway through the first period when he snapped up Eddie Wiseman's pass inside the Buffalo defense to beat Stark at close range.

The second period was only four minutes old, however, when Fred Gordon, for Buffalo, worked inside the Shamrock defense to accept "Babe" Donnelly's pass and score with a hard shot from right wing to tie.

Referee Clarence "Moose" Jamieson of Kansas City, working in his first game as an American Hockey League official, ruled out a Chicago goal in the third period which precipitated a heated argument and halted play for 15 minutes. The summary:

BUFFALO		CHICAGO
Bouchard, Desy, Harris, lw	rw,	Brydson, Wiseman, MacKenzie
Holmes, Depaul, Redding, c	c,	Johnson, O'Neill, Riley
Morrison, Armand, Gordon, rw	lw,	Burns, Prelesnik, McFadyen
Donnelly, Oatman, ld	rd,	Smith, Headley
Carbol, Rennie, rd	ld,	Taylor, Buswell
Stark, g	g,	Karakas

Score—Chicago 1, Buffalo 1. Goals—Gordon for Buffalo; Prelesnik for Chicago. Assist—Wiseman for Chicago; Donnelly for Buffalo. Time—Three 20m. periods and two 10m. overtime periods. Referee — Clarence "Moose" Jamieson, Kansas City, Mo.

Bill Tilden Wins From Albert Burke

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden, now the peerless professional, gave a dazzling exhibition last night in defeating the Irishman from France, Albert Burke, 6—3, 6—2, in the feature match on a professional tennis program sponsored by Promoter Jack Curley at the Madison Square Garden.

The tall fellow, apparently just reaching his prime on the court, proved he had lost none of his terrific speed as he battered down the steady Irishman. Burke did his best to give the sparse crowd a run for its money, but he was no match for the wizard who opposed him.

In the final game of the second set, just to show what he could do, Tilden scored four consecutive service aces. Burke barely touched the first two with the end of his racquet; the others he scarcely glimpsed as they passed.

The opening match on the night's card saw Vincent Richards mow down the veteran Francis T. Hunter, 6—3, 6—4. Richards and Tilden are scheduled to meet Wednesday night, after which the troupe will depart for an extended tour of the United States.

Tilden teamed with Hunter in doubles to defeat Richards and Robert Seller, 6—3, 12—10. It was the night's best exhibition, studded with brilliant rallies.

SWIMMING SEASON OPENS THIS WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 5—The Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming and Water Polo League will get under way this week, beginning next Saturday, when the natators of the College of the City of New York will visit the Columbia University pool. The event has been delayed somewhat, pending negotiations to allow colleges not competing in water polo to take part in the swimming team championships. But the effort failed, and as a result Princeton, Dartmouth and Syracuse will not compete this year.

The individual championship will be held this year at the famous pool of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis on March 18 and 19. The team schedule is as follows:

Jan. 9—City College at Columbia; 16—City College at U. S. Naval Academy, Pennsylvania at Rutgers.

Feb. 5—City College at Yale; 6—Rutgers at U. S. Naval Academy; 13—Yale at Rutgers; 19—City College at Rutgers; 20—Yale at Columbia; Pennsylvania at U. S. Naval Academy; 24—Rutgers at Columbia; 27—Yale at Pennsylvania.

March 4—Pennsylvania at City College; U. S. Naval Academy at Columbia; 5—U. S. Naval Academy at Yale; 12—Columbia at Pennsylvania.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 39, Howard 22.
Carleton 40, Nebraska 30.
Chattanooga 29, Mercer 28.
Colorado 25, Kansas 22.
Davis & Elkins 24, Seventh Regiment 21.
Grinnell 25, Oklahoma Aggies 22.
Iowa 24, Drake 18.
Kalamazoo Teachers 56, Hope 12.
Loyola 27, Centenary 22.
Marquette 36, Chicago 21.
Minnesota 50, South Dakota 24.
Monmouth 48, Wooster 34.
Northwestern 31, Wisconsin 30.
Ohio State 29, Illinois 28.
Phillips 39, Nebraska Teachers 21.
Purdue 49, Indiana 30.
Shurtleff 42, Illinois Wesleyan 41.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 36, Niagara 26.
St. Mary's (Winona) 28, Milwaukee Teachers 19.
St. Viator 26, St. Thomas 17.
Tennessee 23, Clemson College 18.
Wittenburg 23, Wabash 19.

COLUMBIA CREWS CALLED OUT

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 (AP)—With their eyes on the Olympics, Columbia University's coaches—Richard J. and Hubert Glendon—came down from Cape Cod yesterday and immediately issued a call for crew candidates to report today. They will spend most of their time on the freshmen for a few weeks, regular varsity practice not starting until after the first of February. "Rich" Glendon, the head coach, said he thought he had a good sprint crew in the making and that the Blue and White stood a good chance of being the United States representative in the Olympic. Columbia was undefeated until the four-mile Poughkeepsie regatta last year, winning all its sprint races handily. The Olympic route is 2000 meters, approximately one mile and a quarter.

DAVIS CUP DRAW MARCH 2

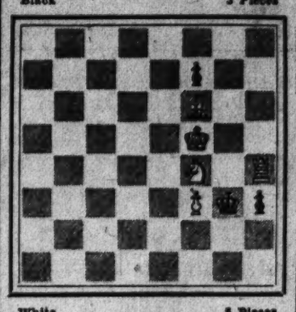
PARIS, Jan. 5 (AP)—Only 20 nations are expected to be entered for Davis Cup tennis play when the draw for the international competition is made here March 2. Thirty nations played in three zones last year. Argentina, winner of the South American zone play, will compete in Europe this year instead of playing the winner of the North American zone in an American zone final, as it did last year.

CHESS

By Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1371
By J. Koeble

Black 3 Pieces

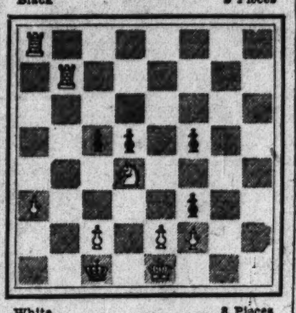


White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
Note the initial: L for 50

PROBLEM NO. 1372
By R. van Beek

Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
Both dedicated to A. C. White and included in "Problems By My Friends"

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1369.	R-Q8	
No. 1370. 1.	B-Kt2	P-B5
2.	P-B3	
1.	———	R-R3
2.	B-K	
1.	———	R-R6
2.	B-K3	
1.	———	R-R5
2.	B-B4	

End-Game No. 76. Black wins: 1 B-Q3, RxB; 2 P-R7 and Black must queen.

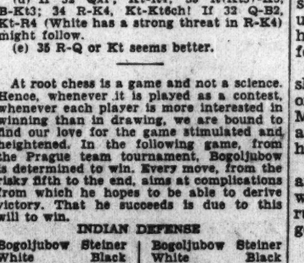
Mate in one: As the position stands, it must be Black's turn to move. Hence, Black moves and White mates.

END-GAMES

The position below occurred in a game played by Tschigorin and Blackburne in the Vienna tournament. White has won a R, quesned a P, but after his last move, Q(B4)-Q4, Black (Blackburne) wins prettily. The motto might be, "Never give up hope."

End-Game No. 77

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

"PROBLEMS BY MY FRIENDS"

Problem composers are the poets of chess. They interpret, celebrate, perpetuate important chess events, just as poets in real life do of world events. When Alain C. White, eminent American composer and enthusiast, attained his fiftieth birthday March 3, 1930, composers the world over dedicated their problems to him. This volume, "Problems By My Friends," contains a selection of these and is a worthy addition to the "Christmas Series," which Mr. White has been sponsoring for a number of years. There are 189 problems, all perfectly diagrammed, and eight illustrations, among them one of our correspondent and contributor, R. B. Cooke of Portland, Maine.

A recent issue of L'Italia Scacchistica discusses the problem of turning the middle game win of the exchange to victory. In this game, from the Bled tournament, Tartakower willingly sacrifices the exchange to avoid the drawishness of bishops-of-opposite-colors endings. As a result, White's position is seriously weakened and his downfall almost certain.

COLLE OPENING

Colle White	Tartakower Black	Colle White	Tartakower Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 R-QB	Q-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 QR-KB	P-KKt3
3 P-K3	B-B4	25 P-K5(c)	Q-R5
4 B-Q3	B-Kt3	26 Q-Kt2	RxB!
5 Kt-K5	P-K3	27 RxR	KtxP
6 KtxB	RPxKt	28 Q-Kt4	P-KKt4
7 Kt-Q2	P-B4	29 R-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
8 P-QB3	Kt-B3	30 Q-Kt2	B-Q
9 Q-K2	Q-B2	31 R-K	Kt-B5
10 P-KKt3	B-Q3	32 Q-K4(d)	K-Kt2
11 PxP	BxBP	33 Kt-Q2	R-R
12 P-K4	CastlesKR	34 Kt-B	B-Kt3
13 Castles	QR-Q	35 Q-B3(e)	Kt-R4
14 K-Kt	P-Q5	36 R-Kt	KtxRch
15 Kt-Kt3	PxP	37 KtxKt	Q-KB5
16 PxP(a)	Kt-K4	38 Q-R3	R-R6
17 B-B4	P-KKt4	39 K-Kt2	P-Kt5
18 BxKt	QxB	40 Q-QB3	B-Q5
19 P-KB4	PxP	41 Q-Q3	B-B4
20 PxP	QxQBP!	42 Q-K4	Q-Kt4
21 R-B3	Kt-R4	43 R-QB2	RxPch!
22 K-R(b)	B-Kt3	Resigns	

(a) If 16 KtxB, Kt-Q8!
(b) Black threatened 22 . . . RxB; 23 RxR, QxR; 24 QxQ, KtxPch!
(c) If 25 P-B5, P-K4; 26 PxP, QxP with a good game.
(d) If 32 QxP, Kt-R4; 33 R(Kt3)-K3, B-Kt3; 34 R-K4, Kt-Kt6ch! If 32 Q-B2, Kt-R4 (White has a strong threat in R-K4) might follow.
(e) 35 R-Q or Kt seems better.

At root chess is a game and not a science. Hence, whenever it is played as a contest, whenever each player is more interested in winning than in drawing, we are bound to find our love for the game stimulated and heightened. In the following game, from the Prague team tournament, Bogoljubow is determined to win. Every move, from the risky fifth to the end, aims at complications from which he hopes to be able to derive victory. That he succeeds is due to this will to win.

INDIAN DEFENSE

Bogoljubow White	Steiner Black	Bogoljubow White	Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 B-K3	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 BxP	Kt-K4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 BxKt	PxB
4 P-K3	Kt-K5	23 R-Kt2	P-B3
5 Q-Kt4(a)	Kt-Kt3	24 Kt-K3	P-KR4
6 P-QR3	B-K2(b)	25 B-K4	QxQ
7 PxKt	Castles	26 RxQ	B-K(c)
8 B-Q3	P-Q3	27 R-Q6	B-K2
9 Q-Q	P-K4	28 R-K6	BxP
10 Kt-K2	P-KB4	29 R-Kt7	B-B2
11 Castles	B-K3	30 RxP	QR-B
12 R-Kt	P-QKt3	31 R-R8	B-B4
13 P-B5(c)	KtxP	32 B-P	B-Kt3
14 P-B4	BPxP	33 Kt-B5	RxP(f)
15 PxP	P-Kt3	34 BxBch	RxB
16 R-K	Kt-Q2	35 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
17 P-Kt4(d)	BPxP	36 KtxR	K-B3
18 Kt-B4!	B-B3	37 R(Kt1)xP	Resigns
19 Kt-Q5	B-R5		

(a) An innovation which Black proves likewise ineffectual.
(b) This simple move avoids the unfavorable complications that might arise from 6 . . . B-R4; 7 QxKtP.
(c) Again White offers a P for greater scope for his pieces.
(d) Another daring sacrifice. Now White mobilises another piece.
(e) Black, two pawns ahead, loses in the effort to maintain his material advantage. He should have tried for an exchange of rooks with 36 R-Kt.
(f) Obviously 33 . . . BxB is followed by 34 Kt-Kt6ch!

THREE KANSAS REGULARS BACK

Coach Allen Has Promising Sophomore Material for Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 5—The University of Kansas basketball team cannot hope or expect that the nucleus of veterans from this year's quintet will pass the brilliance of the men lost through graduation from the varsity. This was the statement made by F. C. Allen, head basketball coach at Kansas, who tutored the Jayhawkers to their first "Big Six" Conference championship last season.

Through the loss of F. B. Cox '31, guard, and T. C. Bishop '31, forward, who were both unanimous selections for all-Conference teams last year, Coach Allen is of the opinion that he cannot replace these men by sophomores coming up for the first year and still retain the "Big Six" crown.

Several Contenders

"Kansas State, Iowa State and the University of Missouri look like the real contenders for the championship to me," Coach Allen said, "with the first two schools having an edge because of experienced material returning to the court. The Ames quintet at present is the same that finished the season last year and Kansas State has practically the same number of old men returning, and it is going to be a stiff job to put down this kind of competition."

The Kansas Jayhawkers will have three regulars back from last season, T. M. O'Leary '32, forward; W. C. Johnson '33, center; and L. E. Page '32, guard. O'Leary and Page are playing their third year as regulars and Johnson will be at the pivot position for his second season.

The squad men returning for practice, players who failed to win a letter last season, are: K. C. Johnson '32, guard; L. E. Filkin '33, forward or center; F. J. Bausch '33, center, and L. J. Skinner '33.

New men reporting in whom Coach Allen places confidence are: P. R. Harrington '34, forward or guard; E. J. Vanek '34, guard; D. M. Knight '32, center; P. L. Beatty '34, forward; M. E. Colson '33, guard; S. M. Chambers '34, forward; F. D. Prichard '34, guard; R. O. Roberts '34, guard or forward; R. C. Gribble '34, guard; D. R. Daughtrey '34, center or forward; C. C. Linley '34, forward, and T. E. O'Neil '33, guard.

Four Football Men

The above-mentioned players have been reporting to Coach Allen since early October for practice and now, with the football schedule completed, four luminaries from the gridiron squad have turned out for court practice. They include R. T. O'Neil '34, guard; E. J. Casini '34, forward or guard; W. E. Plaskett '34, guard; and J. E. Plumley '33, forward.

With O'Leary at one forward position, Johnson at center and Page at guard, Coach Allen is concerned now with the problem of filling the other positions.

The Jayhawkers will open their "Big Six" schedule against the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Jan. 9, and will close the season with the same quintet at Lawrence, Feb. 27. Eighteen games will be played in all, including two intersectional series. The Conference schedule follows:

Jan. 9—Oklahoma at Norman; 12—Nebraska at Lincoln; 15—Kansas State at Lawrence; 18—Iowa State at Lawrence; 30—Missouri at Columbia.

Feb. 5—Iowa State at Ames; 12—Kansas State at Manhattan; 15—Nebraska at Lawrence; 20—Missouri at Lawrence; 27—Oklahoma at Lawrence.

Record Set Up In Cricket Test

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 5 (Canadian Press)—A new cricket record was added to the long list held by Australia's premier batsman, Don Bradman, in yesterday's play in the test match with South Africa. With his captain, W. M. Woodfull, Bradman scored 274 runs for the second wicket, beating the world's mark of 235 made by Woodfull and C. G. Macartney at Leeds, England, in 1926.

Their contribution played an important part in Australia's second innings score, which reached 554 for nine wickets. Australia made 198 in its first innings, while South Africa compiled 358.

Woodfull, 73, and Bradman, 97, continued Australia's second innings, left at 206 for one wicket on Saturday. Bradman was not so impressive against Vincent, who finally got him out, leg before wicket, after the second wicket record had been put up. He scored 167 in the three hours he was at the wicket and hit 18 fours.

Woodfull fell to a fine catch in the slips by Mitchell, who took the ball on the second attempt, low down off McMillan's bowling. He tallied 161 and was batting for five hours. He hit five boundaries.

Kippax and McCabe added 110 and after that Australia lost five wickets for the addition of only 11 runs. Kippax played for 1h. 20m. and got 67, while McCabe in 97m. got 71.

The match will be continued.

Second Innings

AUSTRALIA

Woodfull, c Mitchell, b McMillan	161
Ponsford, c Mitchell, b Bell	34
Bradman, lbw b Vincent	167
Kippax, c Curnoow, b McMillan	67
McCabe, c Mitchell b McMillan	71
Rigg, c Mitchell, b Vincent	1
Oldfield, lbw b McMillan	0
A'Beckett, b Vincent	4
Grimmett, not out	16
Vincent, c Vincent	12
Ironmonger, not out	0
Extras	21
Total nine wickets	554

Fall of wickets: 54 for 1 wicket, 328 for 2, 408 for 3, 519 for 4, 521 for 5, 521 for 6, 524 for 7, 530 for 8, 550 for 9.

JAPANESE ATHLETES ARRIVE

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 5 (AP)—A party of 22 Japanese athletes en route to Lake Placid, N. Y., to enter the Olympic winter sports, arrived here last night aboard the Japanese liner Hickawa Maru. Skiers and skaters, with managers and trainers, make up the party. They leave for the East tomorrow.

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Where: Maine to North Carolina and west to Minnesota and Arkansas, in moderately dry, shaded woods.

Distinguishing features: Fronds or branches distinctly tapering, the lower pinnæ, or "leaves," gradually vanishing below.

The New York fern is one of New England's favorites—along with the narrow and winged beechferns and berry bladderferns—for massing and underplanting in home gardens and on large estates.

In view of its wide range the name of New York fern is hardly appropriate, for nearly everywhere outside that State people become confused by this term. Indeed in Massachusetts it so often meets and mingles with the Massachusetts fern that country people in many parts call it the "taper" fern instead. Certainly this is a highly descriptive and appropriate substitute, gradually becoming more popular.

Fruit dots are borne in double rows bordering the edges of the fruiting pinnæ. These dots release the tiny spores, which quickly germinate and form (unlike the seeds of flowering plants) tiny, heart-shaped plants appearing to be nothing like the parent ferns, about the size of a pinhead. These have been termed "prothallia," which in ancient Greek meant "before the shoot." Hairlike roots, so tiny they can hardly be seen with a glass, then appear on the under surface of each prothallium and two organs grow out from the upper surface with functions similar to the stamens and pistils of flowering plants.

Fertilization takes place, and from one of these organs is born a minute plant which takes root and eventually becomes like the original parent fern. All this process takes about seven years. This is a typical life cycle for most ferns.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

The o in song, long, etc. ("L")—This o is neither the short one in odd nor the caret o in orb; neither that in sod nor the one in sort; neither that in lot nor the one in lord. It is a medial sound between the two. For this reason its diacritical mark is a combined short curve (breve) and caret. This o occurs in such words as soft, oft, cloth, etc.

Inasmuch as the short o approximates the *a* as in arm, and the *o* in orb is virtually the *au* as in haul, an interesting test may be arranged to arrive at the actual sound of the o in question. Form the mouth and throat to utter *au*, but say *ah*—and you have it! Fix the mouth, for example, to say *sawng*, but say *sahgn* without changing the position—and you have "song"; arrange the mouth to say *lawng*, but say *lahng*—and you have "long."

Hyssop, Nisan ("R") — *His'-up* (*i* short, *u* clipped as in *circus*). The hyssop of Bible days was supposedly a species of caper.

Nisan is the seventh month of the Jewish calendar, which reckons from the year 3761 B. C., the date traditionally given for the Creation. Sounded *Nī'-san* (*i* long, *a* short).

Brevities

Nashville Banner: The average American is a fellow who turns right over to see if the new telephone book has his name, number and address right.

Indianapolis Star: This is the season when no man should be criticised for the necktie he wears.

A Quotation for Today

YESTERDAY is already a dream. Tomorrow is only a vision. Today well lived makes every yesterday a dream of happiness, every tomorrow a vision of hope. Look well, therefore, to this day.—FROM THE SANSKRIT.

In Lighter Vein

Poor Marks

Principal of High School (lecturing pupil): "Do you mark well what the teachers say to you?"

Pupil: "Yes, sir, but they don't do as much for me."

By-Buy

Wife: "Darling, I've just been down that lovely little by-street"

Husband (gloomily): "What have you bought?"—*Passing Show.*

Just Alike

"Look, the sun looks just like a golden pancake."

"Yes," said Louis, "both rise from der yeast und set behind der vest!"

A Standing Joke

"I always laugh when I see anything funny."

"You must enjoy yourself when you shave."—*Passing Show.*

Publicity

"I hear that your engagement to the leading lady has been broken off," said the small-part actor to the leading man.

The latter nodded dismally.

"How did it happen," asked the other, "if that's not a rude question?"

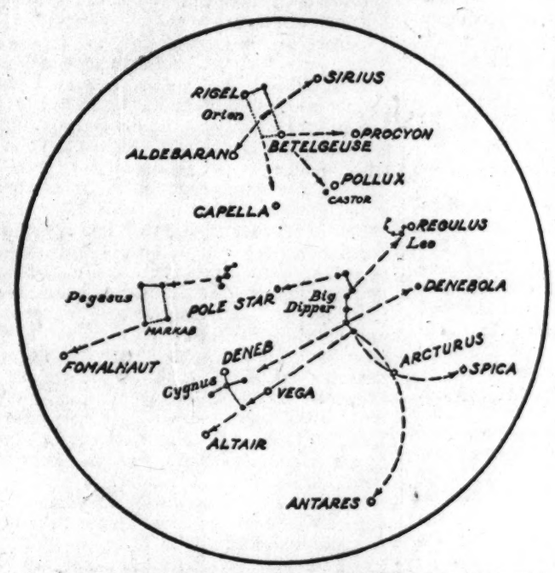
"She demanded that her name be printed on the wedding invitations in bigger and blacker type than mine," the leading man informed him.—*Answers*

Applications

Over one building in the group of machine shops was the sign, "Castings." The general manager, making his quarterly rounds, noticed that this had been removed.

"We had to take it down," explained his assistant. "People kept applying for movie work."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

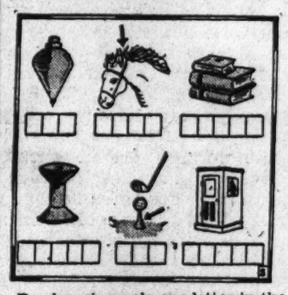
Pointing to the Stars



Names of Constellations Are Given in Small Letters to Distinguish Them From the Names of Stars.

ONE of the most widely known methods of finding the North Star is by utilizing the stars of the easily discernible constellation of the Big Dipper. A line "drawn" through the two stars in the outside of the dipper bowl "points" to the pole star. By the same method, other stars in the Big Dipper can be used as "pointers" for the location of the more brilliant stars. The system can be extended so that other constellations may be used as basic reference points. The chart summarizes a series of 12 sky maps which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor at monthly periods. The lines are subject to minor variations, but can be followed with sufficient accuracy to identify the brighter stars.

Hidden Maxim Puzzle



By changing only one letter in the names of each of the objects pictured or indicated by the arrows, you will be able to spell out an old maxim. First name the object, then change one letter in each name.

The Adventures of Waddles

BY RADIO I HEAR EACH DAY SOME NOTED VIRTUOSO PLAY.
THE PHONOGRAPH I ALSO THANK FOR SOLOS OF THE HIGHEST RANK.
MUSIC
THE MORE I HEAR THE MORE I TRY TO PLAY MYSELF, AND THAT IS WHY.
MUCH OF MY TIME I NOW CONFINE TO CHOPIN, LISZT, AND RUBINSTEIN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Seattle, Wash.

IN A western coast town a number of men who had been out of work for a long time were employed by the city to chop wood and clear brush in one of the city parks. Near by was a small community church, one of whose members suggested that the neighboring community provide a hot, midday meal for the men and serve it in the church. And so it was arranged.

A woman living near the park, who saw these men pass her home daily on their way to the church for their dinner, observed that each one always carried an armful of wood or a bundle of brush. Going through the park one day, about noon, she remarked to a man busily picking up an armful of wood, "I have noticed that you men always carry some wood or brush as you go to eat."

Removing his cap, he replied, "Yes, lady, we found out there is a widow with a family of little children to support living right over there," pointing to a small house, "so we drop something to burn over the fence into her yard as we pass by."

Later, the woman learned that this very practical kindness had provided sufficient wood to keep the fires going and the children warm during the coldest days, and there had been no need to purchase fuel.

What They Say

Joy

"Unless a man gets joy from his work he will produce nothing worth while."—*George Grey Barnard.*

Yes, "If"

"Whisky is a good lubricant, if you happen to be going down hill."—*Ed. Howe.*

Be Humble

"Man must realize his own unimportance before he can appreciate his importance."—*B. R. Baumgardt.*

No Private Fights

"War is no longer the private affair of belligerent nations.—*Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State.*

Did You Know That—

Since 1923, the amount of insurance in force in the United States has more than doubled?

The DeWitt Clinton High School in New York City with an enrollment of about 10,000 students is the largest high school in the United States?

The Children's Corner

Pippin and Tabitha

Founded on Fact

TABITHA KITTEN had disappeared for two whole days. The children had looked in every possible corner with no success. Pippin Terrier had also assisted, for he and Tabitha were great pals. But since the children had not been successful Pippin decided to do some investigating on his own; so he trotted off, intent on finding his little playmate if it were doggily possible.

Down roads and up streets he went, sniffing here and there, and pausing to think very hard now and then.

"Have you seen my small black kitten around here?" he questioned one or two dog-friends.

But no one had seen Tabitha, though many suggestions were offered—the barn, the stables, the apple loft. Yes, Pippin had tried all these. So he went on, still sniffing for a trace of the vanished kitten.

His way led him to an old house where no one lived. He wandered into the front garden and sniffed—paused—sniffed again—yes, it was unmistakably a minute and fleeting scent of Tabitha. Then he lost it again.

Cautiously he picked his way up the drive, searching for further scent. Then to his delight he rediscovered it, and keeping his nose well to the ground, he stepped along carefully. He was close to the house now, and from somewhere came the faint sound of a "meow."

Pippin replied with a soft bark, and followed in the direction of the sound. "Meow" came the cry again, this time a little louder.

"Woof! where are you?"

"Here," said a tiny little voice.

Pippin, with tail and ears erect, walked on, and his steps led him to an open grating, presumably over a cellar, and looking down he saw the pathetic green eyes of Tabitha.

"However did you get down there?" asked Pippin wagging his tail.

"I fell down the hole and could not get up again."

"Well, never mind, I'll soon get you out. I'll run for help."

"Don't leave me, I'm so hungry, and just a bit frightened," pleaded the kitten.

"Oh, I'll be back in a minute, don't worry," said Pippin, and ran into the road where he saw a man coming in a car.

Pippin barked and barked as the car approached, and thinking something was wrong, the man pulled up.

"What's the matter?" he asked kindly.

"Help wanted. Follow me please," Pippin replied in his own language.

So the man parked his car and followed him to the grating.

As soon as he saw the little cat he knelt down and tried to reach her through the hole, but his arm was not long enough.

"Woof! can't you get her out? Please try again," said Pippin.

The man looked round him and seeing a notice board standing in the garden went up and examined it. It seemed that the estate agents had the keys of the house, but their offices were on the other side of town. He looked at his watch and then at Pippin's soft pleading eyes.

"All right," he said, "my appointment can wait. I'll get the keys, and you can stay here until I come back."

It seemed ages while they waited, and it got darker and darker, but at last the motor man and another man arrived with flash-lamps and proceeded to open the front door. Pippin followed them inside the house and down some dark stairs, until they came to the cellar. They opened a window, and picking up the bewildered kitten, carried her up to the garden. And then the motor man turned to Pippin.

"Where do you live?" he asked, and read the address on his collar. "Right," he said, "I'll take you all home. Hop in everyone!"

The other man cuddled Tabitha up inside his coat, and Pippin sat beside him. They soon arrived home, and the motor man delivered the truant safely to her master and mistress, who immediately gave her a saucer of warm milk. Then he told them exactly what had happened, how, on arriving at the estate agents' offices he found they were closed and had looked up the home address of one of the partners, and how the partner went back to the office with the motor man, got the keys of the empty house, and rescued Tabitha. All of which was a very lovely thing to happen.

A few days later a new and handsome collar arrived from the motor man, inscribed: "To Pippin, in appreciation of his gallant and successful rescue of a pal in need."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Menu Puzzle:
Seal-l+tk, Steak.
Wheel-eel+it, With.
Fence-s+rn, French.
Tree-te+fid, Fried.
Bottle-lb+pons, Potatoes.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Gandhi Goes to Prison

MAHATMA GANDHI'S arrest comes as a climax of recent tragic events in India and as a probable prelude to further disturbance. But it is difficult to see what other course could have been taken by the British authorities.

Mr. Gandhi, no doubt with the best intentions, made his own arrest inevitable. Nevertheless, he is not altogether to blame since his hand had been forced by associates. When he got back to Bombay from the Round Table Conference in London, he found the Indian National Congress had committed itself too deeply to a further campaign of disobedience for it to be possible for him to hold aloof without losing his authority. Much as he might personally have preferred to continue his rôle of mediator, he has found himself unable to withstand the pressure. And the administration responsible for law and order in India could not ignore a challenge to its authority so definite as that issued by the Mahatma.

The nature of this challenge is disclosed in telegrams which passed between Mr. Gandhi and Lord Willingdon, the British Viceroy, before the former's arrest. The Mahatma referred to the resumption of the civil disobedience determined upon by the Congress at Bombay and asked an interview to discuss it. He said the movement was a protest against ordinances —"coercive measures"—recently adopted by the Government. Lord Willingdon replied, agreeing to the interview, but stipulating that the ordinances should not be discussed. This reservation, Lord Willingdon explained, was because the Government alone was responsible for measures to meet a serious wave of political assassination and other civil disorders associated with activities of the Congress Party. He pointed out that no government could be subject to conditions "sought to be imposed under menace of unlawful action by any political organization," and appealed to Mr. Gandhi to coöperate in restoring order.

The Mahatma, however, did not see his way to changing his position. His last word was one of defiance. Declaring that every endeavor would be made to carry out the struggle, he added: "The Congress and I, its humble representative, are responsible for all the consequences of our actions."

Some of the circumstances of two years ago, when the Mahatma was under detention for seven months in Yeroda prison for a similar defiance of the Government in India, are thus repeated. But there is one essential difference. When Lord Irwin, then Viceroy, found himself compelled to arrest Mr. Gandhi in 1930, reforms for India were a hope rather than a fact. Now the situation is changed fundamentally. These reforms are in an advanced stage of preparation, and their fruition in self-government for India is no longer a question of British sanction, but only of settling differences among classes and communities on the spot.

Authoritative committees appointed by the British Parliament to deal with the remaining difficulties are about to commence work in India. The fact that at such a moment a fresh dispute with Mr. Gandhi and his Indian National Congress colleagues should have arisen is regrettable, but it does not invalidate the great scheme of freedom for India that is in view. It is happily the fact that progress with this scheme is to continue irrespective of the personal fortunes of those like Mr. Gandhi, whose continued help might expedite but whose opposition can hardly thwart fulfillment of the hope that has been raised.

France—a Magnet for Gold

WHEN gold was the world-wide medium by which commodities were exchanged, a country suffering from a gold shortage, no matter how rich otherwise in resources, was as unpleasantly situated as an impecunious individual. That many countries were short of gold prior to the time when they dispensed with it as a medium is generally acknowledged.

But the cause of the shortage is variously ascribed. One school holds that the trouble was a world phenomenon. There was a general lack of enough new gold to finance the normal advance in world production. Another school holds that the difficulty arose as the result of hoarding by a few nations at the expense of the others. All these authorities, of course, deal with the time preceding that run on gold which was a special factor of the *crise de confiance* which, beginning last year, sent gold to the chief creditor nations for security's sake.

Two years ago the dominant factor in the world gold market was the United States. Today France is added. Both countries are alleged by the gold maldistribution school to have impeded the semi-automatic operation of the gold standard, whereby the yellow metal should have flowed back to the gold-losing countries. When gold enters a country, it should result in the internal grant of more credit and currency, which would raise prices, and these higher prices would encourage the import of cheaper goods, to pay for which the country would have to export gold. This is the kind of equilibrium that used to be secured by the free operation of the gold standard. But in the last few years gold has flowed to both the United States and France and has not come out.

Many reasons have been advanced for this state of things. One is unique to France. It is that France has a tariff system of almost automatic flexibility which has been able to turn back the incoming goods that follow the import of gold. Immediately on the British abandonment of the gold standard, for example, France stepped up her import duties, an act that reflects an administrative control of the tariff such as few other countries possess. In the United States the tariff is fixed by Congress, and though some measure of control is vested in the Tariff Commission, any changes in the schedules must wait upon investigation of costs of production abroad. Clearly an equilibrium might be attained before a change in duties is effected by this method.

This is a special aspect of the tariff problem. If France wishes to put the world back on the gold standard, she will not only have to do her share in lending other countries the capital with which to buy fresh supplies of gold, but she will have to make such alterations in her tariff policy as will enable debtors to keep their replenished gold resources by making payments in goods.

A Leader Is One Who Leads

WHAT is a "business leader"? The term is widely used—sometimes loosely used. In opulent times the "leaders of business" are extolled in tones that border on adulation. In times of stress they are sternly called upon to set things right or yield their scepters. But who are the "leaders of business"?

Generally the expression is employed in such a way that the ordinary reader or hearer feels it has no application to him. Usually it connotes the one person at the apex of a far-reaching commercial, industrial or financial organization. Too often it conveys to the small tradesman, the wage worker or the farm dweller a feeling that business, after all, is something he can do little about.

But in a truer sense, whether a person is a business leader is not a question of how big he is, but of what he does. A man may be a millionaire with a voice in a dozen companies, but if he hoards his money in a safe deposit box and counsels laying off men rather than digging for orders to keep them busy, he is not a business leader. A man may be a $4-a-day workman with six hungry mouths at home to feed, but if he turns his hand to whatever he can find to do, and if he dissuades a couple of friends from joining a run on their savings bank, he is a business leader.

Not the size of a person's financial affairs but how he handles them makes him a leader. A small merchant who is quick to learn his customers' wants is leading the way to new business. So is the salaried man or his wife who keeps the family budget on a basis of "buying as usual."

What each person does has some influence among his acquaintances. One index of a leader is, "Do others follow him?" But they are no leaders who through fear lead over a precipice. Leaders of business are those who do things others follow to the general benefit.

Britain's Housing Efforts

AT AN early stage in its career the new British Government has been challenged to state its policy on certain aspects of the housing question. No administration since the war has been able to turn its back on this persistent problem. Much has been done, but much remains to be done.

Twelve years ago bad housing conditions were the most prolific of all causes of discontent among the working classes. During the whole period of the war new building was almost at a standstill. For three or four years afterward there was a shortage of labor in the building trades. A more lasting difficulty was the high cost of building, which had more than doubled since pre-war days, and made it impossible to provide new dwellings on a self-supporting basis at a rent which the poor could afford to pay.

Five successive governments—one Coalition, two Conservative and two Labor—have in turn concentrated energy on this problem and spent much money in subsidies. New suburbs have arisen around all the big towns, and great efforts have been devoted to erecting suitable dwellings at small cost. In consequence there is today no real shortage of houses, except in some rural districts, for those workers who can afford to pay an economic rent.

But the problem still exists in an acute form for those who cannot afford to pay—that is to say, for the poorer workers who have low wages and often large families, and for the unemployed. The majority of these unfortunate persons live in old houses, the rent of which is kept low by legislation. The Rent Restriction Acts forbid landlords to raise rents by more than 40 per cent above the 1915 rate, the additional 40 per cent being conditional on the premises being kept in repair. Hundreds of thousands of old and dingy houses are still inhabited by the poorest of the poor, who remain there because they are unable to find any better accommodation at a rent which they can afford.

The question has just been raised in the House of Commons as to whether the inhabitants of these dwellings should not be relieved by the removal of the additional 40 per cent over their pre-war rent. But such a relief, if it were effected, would not touch the real problem, particularly since landlords then could not be pressed to carry out adequate repairs. The real task that has to be accomplished is to sweep away the slum areas altogether.

The Labor Government made an admirable beginning by passing in 1930 a measure which had slum clearance as its object. It gave wide powers to local authorities to insist on the demolition of blocks of slums and to spend money in providing alternative dwellings at low rents to which the tenants could be transferred. But innumerable difficulties have arisen, among them the cost of financing when money is scarce.

This age-long problem, therefore, has not yet been solved. Appeals have been made to the National Government to handle this urgent question. The responsible minister has lost no time in responding. He has promised to reconsider the whole problem and to state his policy, inviting the Labor Party to offer advice and assistance.

An Approach to Disarmament

THE technical advisers of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference have recommended that the United States accept budgetary as well as direct limitation as a possible method for reducing armaments. This recommendation is of far-reaching importance, for the United States has been the one great power to hold out against the financial limitation of armaments. The orientation of the American attitude removes one of the drawbacks in the way of preliminary agreement on the methods of limitation.

The direct method of limitation enumerates the number of ships, soldiers, guns, tanks, and so forth a nation may possess. The budgetary or indirect method limits the amount a nation may spend on armaments. The United States objected to the budgetary and contended for the direct method because the cost of maintaining her army and navy is higher than that of any other nation. In the light of the League of Nations budgetary experts' report, allowing for the differences in price levels and maintenance costs, the American objection seems no longer valid.

The direct method of limitation has worked well in naval armaments, where the factors of comparison are relatively simple. But in the other branches of armaments, particularly that of land armaments, the factors of comparison and the technicalities involved are so complex that it appears wiser at this stage of the problem to take the easier course and limit them by limiting the amounts which may be spent.

The ideal method of limitation perhaps would be the combination of direct and indirect. The recommendation of the American advisers brings that ideal nearer to realization. It is one more manifestation that the United States is eager to contribute to the success of the World Disarmament Conference, and is attempting beforehand to remove obstacles to an agreement.

Helping Children Choose Their Films

WHAT do children prefer in motion pictures? Film producers and parents ponder this question. As soon as they think they have found the answer, the children make it plain that they like something altogether different from their preferences of a week ago.

A magazine devoted to community and artistic interests of the screen is bringing to public attention an experiment now being carried on to find out what children seek in films. The study of children's taste in films has been successfully carried on for several years by the motion picture committee of the Parents' Association of the Horace Mann Schools in New York City. Teachers, parents and juveniles work together in this study. An adult committee attends the new films and records those most suitable for the elementary school, the junior high and the senior high school. In a magazine published by the Parents' Association, brief reviews of the films are given.

Another branch of the study of children's film preferences is carried on by the boys and girls themselves. They have classroom discussions of current motion pictures. Although the teacher brings to their attention points which they may have overlooked, these discussions and criticisms furnish the adults with much insight into the juvenile thought in regard to motion pictures.

It appears that children have much better judgment in this matter than they have been credited with. They like films which are "funny and with plenty of action." Strangely enough, the films which measure the highest in their estimation are those which have as strongly appealed to their parents. "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," "Skippy," "Father's Son" and "Daddy Long Legs" are all in this class.

Left to themselves, children seek pictures which are filled with fun and adventure. But though they know very well what they want, with film advertising as it is, they cannot always find pictures that measure up to their specifications. This is where the parents' help is of great benefit. First of all, parents may attend films which have a juvenile appeal and find out for themselves whether the pictures are as advertised. They need not become censors. But by knowing what children really wish in motion pictures, parents can tactfully recommend films which, in their estimation, have fun without vulgarity and adventure without sensationalism.

Editorial Notes

Sport knows no petty lines on a map. Witness the special welcoming passport extended to entrants in the Olympic Winter Games by the United States, without many of the customary formalities.

Office stationery made from woven cotton is being used in parts of the southern United States. So, every time a stenographer makes a mistake in typing, she can erase part of the cotton surplus.

The United States Bureau of Standards has developed a lubricating oil that will not stain fabrics. Now for a motor oil that does not leave its mark on the currency handed out at the filling station.

Nova Scotian coal miners rejecting a proposed wage cut are willing to go down for their pay, but they want it to stay up.

Manchuria's Minute on the Clock of Peace

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

ONE tick has hardly sounded on the Orient's clock since a few men of vision prevailed upon Occidental nations to set up mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes. In the perspective of eastern antiquity, the ink is barely dry on the League of Nations Covenant. It is still wet on the Pact of Paris. Hence the hastiness of widespread opinions reflected in the press, that upon prompt settlement of the Manchurian crisis depends the entire world peace movement, and specifically the League of Nations.

Such views are hysterical rather than historical. Eleven years of preliminary education and organization for world peace cannot in reason be expected to have rolled up a snowball of sufficient girth to quench at once a major eruption that had been gathering heat beneath the surface for centuries. To judge the League too harshly on this issue is unfair. To lose faith in organization for peace because a dragon has arisen in its path would be to overlook an opportunity for high adventure.

Everyone knew that the fiber of peace sentiment developed since the World War would one day undergo severe wrenching to prove whether it could endure. No one dared anticipate the strenuous test which has come so soon. When Japan and China entered the League of Nations, that body boldly set out to disprove Kipling's contention that

> Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.

They are meeting, in education, commerce, and the interchange of ideas. But the process of mutual understanding and common action has only begun. The League is doing much to lay groundworks for this structure. Its long-time program simply had not got under way before smoldering fires burst into flame in Manchuria.

It would be difficult deliberately to devise a more severe trial for any peace organization at this period. The theater of operations is half a world away from Geneva. For the first time a major power is embroiled in a dispute with another signatory of the Covenant. That major power and the entire situation is Oriental in background, endlessly complicated by factors beyond the normal ken of Occidentals. Japan held with reason that the League's knowledge of actual conditions in Manchuria was sketchy at best. On this basis it has refused to abide by key rulings. Added to all this was the division at Tokyo between the military and civil branches of Government. Within China there was no controlling authority, no unified rule. Finally, it was virtually impossible to obtain reliable reports on disputed events.

In grappling with this problem the League has neither cut a striking figure nor justified the unkind remarks that pass all too glibly among its critics. True, it has not beheaded the dragon with one grand flourish of the Covenant. Whether the League will be able to ameliorate the situation measurably is still an open question. Whatever the outcome, an accurate view of this episode in its impact upon the world peace movement can be obtained only by keeping perspective.

Minutes of organization for peace must be weighed against years of war and preparations for war. The events in Manchuria spring from elemental social and economic forces with age-long antecedents. Geneva represents the first tangible world instrumentality for solving racial, social and economic tangles by wholly peaceful means. To realize this high goal is not the work of a moment, that is to say, of eleven years. The stripling, world peace, given centuries to gather momentum and power, would find another Manchuria not a too difficult test for its sinews.

In the present embryonic stage of such possible future authority, it is more reasonable for observers to consider what the ideal already has accomplished in practical affairs, than to adopt a defeatist attitude. By no stretch of causal relation can it be maintained that events in Manchuria are worse because the world at least has agreed to outlaw war. A coming ideal has been obscured momentarily by economic currents and floods of released emotion, running like muddy waters of the swollen Yangtse.

Japan's good faith when it signed the Covenant need not be called in question, because elemental factors involving the very survival of its present economy have the upper hand in its policy. The Covenant recognizes the possibility that its members may be swept by such forces, or by necessity, from the path of peaceful means. It places reliance on the expectation that a majority of signatories will remain cool and exert effective influence for peace. Such an attitude has been preserved in the present instance.

Japan at strategic junctures, however, has checked the preceptors of peace by reminding them that their hands still bear stains of economic aggression, the most common charge against Tokyo at this time. Their recollection is jogged that they have furnished a pattern for dealing with China, not unlike Japan's present procedure. America, standing aloof, recalls that behind Manchuria lies North America, still echoing the rumble of westward rolling wheels. California, Panama and Nicaragua flash in review. Centuries behind that, western Europe teems with expeditions bent on exploiting the resources of so-called "backward" peoples.

In dealing with the Manchurian situation, then, the Occident is brought to grips again with one of its own perplexing questions. The ethics of economic development of one nation's resources by nationals of another has not yet been clearly established in law and practice. Western nations do not feel secure enough in their own position to lay down the law to Japan, especially in relation to China, where they themselves hold concessions.

This troublesome element in the League's handling of the Manchurian crisis indicates one path whereby international moral authority may be made practical. International societies, like individuals or nations, can succeed as mediators only when their own motives and acts are firmly grounded in law and justice. Patently, an international league can have moral integrity only in proportion to that of its member nations. That this ideal state has not been attained more fully at this hour should only spur endeavor within the nations involved to build up such morals.

On the clock of peace, Manchuria today represents a zero hour. Behind Manchuria swing the hours of economic, social and political maladjustments, intensified and prolonged by armed conflict. Ahead, the ideal of world peace extends the hope of gradual realization as nations learn to share the world's resources for mutual benefit, instead of struggling for their exclusive possession.

The Manchurian crisis, far from compelling the swan song of world peace, is a preliminary, though major, skirmish. Wise workers for amicable settlement of disputes will orient their hopes on a time dial reaching as far into the future as the history of war slips into the past. They will go on coolly, strengthening their foundations and growing wiser under fire.

Notes From German Cities

The Family's Income THE family of today was discussed by Dr. Alice Salomon in an interesting lecture before the Women's University. She pointed to the new form of the family brought about by the children's contributions to the household expenses. Extensive inquiries in labor families, and also in some other families, have shown that the husband seldom contributes more than half of the expenses, provided the wife's work in the household is included in this account, the speaker stated. Inquiries made among the youth brought to light a great estimation for the mother's pedagogical accomplishments. Dr. Salomon then expressed the view that education should not be coercive, as the entrance of the youth into business life demands early development of independence. Individuality, she added, should be permitted to express itself in the family.

A Change In The Landscape The "Nolling," a hill near Bingen, that picturesque town on the Rhine, has been removed. Some years ago it began to move about and in doing so destroyed several houses. Experts were called in and it was finally decided that the only way to cope with the matter was to remove the hill entirely. In the spring of 1931 workmen were employed, shovels began to operate, and in about six months' time the hill had been dug away. Approximately 15,000 cubic meters of stone and earth were removed and distributed over the country for road construction. People returning after six months' absence find the landscape very much changed.

Castle-Studio On the Rhine An exhibition in Freiburg is again drawing attention to the work of the painter, Hans Adolf Bühler, who comes from the Wiesental, one of the loveliest South-German mountain valleys, but who has chosen for the home of his work an old castle on the Rhine. Burg Sponeck, as it is called, stands on the upper Rhine near the Kaiserstuhl Hill, and overlooks a widespreading, tranquil, and beautiful landscape. It was long a ruin, but now the home of the painter's family. High up in the tower he has built his studio. The castle is in the center of the idyllic river bank scenery with its willow trees. But the studio overlooks much more. This landscape, which is different from the one seen by pedestrians, boatmen and aeronauts, is the painter's special property. If one pays a visit to him high up in the studio one may share his pleasure over every new landscape.

The "Pfennig Society" The Berlin Housewives' Association—Hausfrauenverein—is a large and practical organization with many advantages for its thousands of members. One of its latest benevolent actions is the founding of a "pfennig society" for the benefit of the city's needy school children. This scheme had its actual beginning last summer, when each child of the members was presented with an attractive money box and requested to put into it one pfennig daily so that their less well-off brothers and sisters might have some gifts at Christmas. One recent day all the boxes were brought to the committee and opened. A very respectable sum was forthcoming, sufficient to provide seasonable and useful gifts for many needy children who had been nominated by the teachers. And so successful did the collection prove that it was unanimously decided to make it a permanent institution.

Gliding Center At Rositten On a long, narrow strip of land, covered by sand dunes, with the gentle waves of the Baltic Sea rolling in on the one side and the waters of a huge inland lake lapping on the other, lies Rositten. A well-known observation station for bird flight is located there. But in recent years Rositten has become a familiar name to many Germans for another reason. It has developed into one of Germany's gliding centers. "Sail planing" is taught and developed in Germany, where pioneer work has been and is still being done, in the Rhoen Mountains and in Rositten. The company which has supported this work bears the title of "Rhoen-Rositten Gesellschaft." This season, that is, from April until October, twenty-six gliding courses were held in Rositten in which 435 pupils participated, as compared with 260 pupils last year.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Motorcars to Cuba

GROWING popularity among northern tourists, visiting our Gulf and Florida coasts during the winter, of extending their trips to Cuba has been recognized as a source of great profit by the Pearl of the Antilles, and the island has decided to respond by granting further facilities to American visitors. Cuba's $100,000,000 Central Highway is proving a great inducement for tourists to take their automobiles with them and to extend their visit period so as to enjoy the beauties and oddities of Cuban life and scenery among the 700 miles of her backbone.

To simplify matters for such visitors, the island government until recently allowed three months' use of tourist autos without import duty. But experience has shown that some visitors, from the Far North especially, have found that a mere ninety days cramps their plans, and many were returning home earlier than they had wished rather than to pay a heavy tax on their motor vehicles. Responsive to this fact, Cuba has revised its law, doubling the free period and on top of that allowing a further extension of ninety days. This all told permits the visitor to remain nine months on the island, an ample but not too great a period in which to become acquainted with the little republic's varied charms.

Obviously so long a stay will not be asked by very many, but at least the granting of such a margin is a kindly gesture, and will enable some of those who prefer to make frequent shorter visits to leave the cars in storage rather than to ship them back and forth several times during the winter months. Growing popularity of airplane hops to the island also has increased the convenience of leaving the bus in storage at Havana between visits.—*New Orleans Times Picayune.*